THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY,
Office, 76 Fifth Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
G. D. BRIGHAM,.....EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON,.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy,.....3 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (311 issues)...$5 00
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
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VOL. I. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1864. NO. 254.

The Daily Commercial.

The Rebel Raid Northward.

Our telegraphic dispatches relative to the rebel raid on Maryland are still of an unsatisfactory character. That the rebels are in strong force in Maryland there can be no doubt, and it seems to be well established that they have been detached from LEE's army between Richmond and Petersburg. The citizens of Hagerstown have suffered seriously at the hands of these thieving marauders, who, it seems, have wisely concluded not to attempt an invasion of this State.

A dispatch received after midnight announces that General LEW WALLACE has been successful in repulsing several attempts of the enemy to gain possession of Frederick City, and that the latter had undertaken to shell the town. General HUNTER's forces will most probably reach the scene of operations to-day, when, it is hoped, the thieving crew may be captured and all their plunder be recovered.

EXCURSION TO LAKE SUPERIOR.—The new and elegantly fitted up steamer Lac La Belle will leave Cleveland on Monday evening next, immediately after the arrival of the Pittsburg train in that city, for Lake Superior. A pleasant excursion to the mining region of Lake Superior, during the hot summer months, is a great desideratum, and those who can afford to shake the city dust from their feet should avail themselves of the opportunity offered by the Lac LaBelle to make the tour of the inland seas.

Remember Fort Pillow.

Doctor Hunt, formerly of the Buffalo press, now in the service, writes from Memphis to the Buffalo *Express*. He says:

A correspondent on here under a flag of truce, between General Washburne (in command here) and Gen. Forrest, of Fort Pillow massacre memory. The negro regiments, of the late unlucky Sturgis expedition, took a solemn oath that they would neither give nor take quarter, if they met Forrest.

They kept the oath, took no prisoners, lost none, came back in excellent order, without losing their arms, and fought with such tenacity and unheard-of fatality, that Forrest is now anxious to come to some terms as to future interviews that he may have with "the inferior race." Gen. Washburne's reply is said to have informed Forrest that he believed such an oath to have been taken, without his knowledge or for order, and that he would find it kept, as Gen. Forrest alleged. That such consequences were inevitable upon the Fort Pillow crime, and that had he the power to control the colored troops, he would not, if he not honorably exert it—could not ask these good soldiers of the Union to practice all, which they received none, of the amenities of civilized warfare.

So stands the negotiation, except that Forrest has already begun to back down. Prisoners from colored regiments in his hands, he thinks, should not be killed on the field "*his* order, and in fulfilment of *his* threat six weeks ago) but should be returned to the "normal condition" of slavery. He must come down from that. The treatment given at Libby and Belle Isle, to the best and bravest sons of our Northern hillsides, was "bad enough for any human being, and the Union already has its choice of alternatives—'Give me Liberty or give me Death.'"

Said a second to me a day or two since: "Its hard for a gentleman to be shot down by his own slave." He gritted his teeth and looked unutterably when I replied that "we did not propose to allow our enemy to dictate our weapons, but to choose by which only he, in all dignity, are to be shot down." That ended the discussion, but true to the policy of all the resident rebels here, he came around ten minutes later to ask me to take a drink. *Dat I?*

Late News Items.

Mr. Allen, editor of the *Ohio State Journal*, has been appointed Consul to Bangkok, the capital of Siam. We suppose it must be a desirable place or an editor would not accept it.

There are now seventeen hundred rebel prisoners at Camp Chase. One hundred and ten of them have been recruited for service on the Indian frontier, and will be sent forward in a few days.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says the grain crop in that vicinity will soon be ready for cutting, and it will be a good one in spite of the croakers. Corn and oats w ll be an average crop.

The late rains have done much to help on the crops in the Lake region, which, in general, now promises fairly. The failure of fruits, with the exception of apples and grapes, is complete

Mr. Debar, the Commissioner of Immigration for the State of West Virginia, writes that he has very hopeful advices from Germany as to the movements hitherward. He has been East lately and has succeeded in securing very many influential connections which he thinks will redound to the furtherance of his labors.

A Washington letter of a late date says: The news from the front is of the most cheering character. The army was never in better spirits and better trim for fighting. A friend just from there, who belongs to the Christian Commission, was privileged a brief interview with General Grant last week. In speaking of our soldiers, the General said "it was hard to restrain them from dashing on the enemy's works when in combat, but without the least fear of consequences—that no such bravery had been exhibited in the world as our troops had manifested in their recent conflicts with the rebels." No wonder that Lee and his whole army hide themselves from the wrath to come when such a foe confronts them.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* learns that Colonel Dan. McCook, wounded in one of the Georgia battles, instead of being mortally, as reported, is on his way to Cincinnati, and is not dangerously hurt.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says the Congressional campaign is opening in that State. Colonel Latham, of the Second district has been out in our advertising columns several days, and the announcement of Mr. C. D. Hubbard for the Wheeling district, has appeared. For the Third district are no nominations as yet, but we hear that the competition down there bids fair to be brisk, and that Whaley, Frost and Pheips, and perhaps others, will be candidates. Colonel Joe Snyder and General Kramer are spoken of as possible candidates in the Second district in competition with Colonel Latham. Who are to be Mr. Hubbard's competitors in this district we know not so far.

Items From Local Papers.

BLAIR COUNTY.—Thomas Dasher, of Gaysport, aged about seventeen years, died very suddenly on Tuesday, of heart disease. James O'Friel, of Hollidaysburg, convicted some time ago of forging Pennsylvania Railroad vouchers, to the amount of $1,500, and sentenced to prison for eighteen months, has been pardoned by Governor Curtin.

INDIANA.—The residence of John Fenlon, near Blairsville, with its contents, was destroyed by fire on Monday. The family were absent from home at the time, and the origin of the fire is not known. James Mitchell, this week, in the Common Pleas, received from the Cumberland Valley Mutual and Lycoming County Mutual Insurance Companies, on insurance policies, the sums of $1,289 78 and $6,289 56 respectively.

WASHINGTON.—A mulatto named John White, aged about 25 years, living on the farm of Jas. McNary, of North Strabane tp., was killed on Wednesday evening of last week, by the falling of a tree. The unfortunate man cut the tree for coon. Just as it was falling, the deceased came up and was struck upon the head by one of the limbs, breaking his neck and killing him instantly.

POLES EXILED BY THOUSANDS.—The following statement appears in the *Ojezyna* of Warsaw, under date of June 4th:—"Yesterday a fresh relay of 200 exiles were sent forward to the extremity of Russia—the sixty-third of the same kind which has left Warsaw in the space of a year and a half. Most of these relays amounted to between 400 and 500 persons; but if we take only an average of 300, this will give a total of 20,000 persons deported within that short period. Among the exiles of the 4th of June was Mdlle. Guzowska (we do not know what has become of her parents; probably both of them are in hospital from the effects of a whipping which she received), and the Ladies Mysthowska, Pilchta, Dombrowska and Sobieszczenska. If in consequence of 120,000 persons have been deported from Lithuania, and the number does not appear to be in the least exaggerated."

COMING BACK TO THE OLD FOLD.—The rebellion rode roughly over the churches as well as everything else in the South. "In 1861," says the Nashville *Union*, the "Presbytery of Nashville, following the pernicious example of the politicians, adopted resolutions severing its connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, and formed a connection with the General Assembly of the so called, Confederate States. On the 2d ult, the Presbytery held a meeting in Nashville, rescinded the above-mentioned resolutions, and resumed its connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, and the various boards of the same, as formerly. This was manly, and we trust that other Presbyteries will not be backward in the confession of their error, and returning to the old household."

The commander of the steam sloop Kearsarge, John A. Winslow, is a native of North Carolina, but now and for some years past a citizen of Massachusetts. His portraits will now be the rage.

THE REBEL INVASION.

REBEL FORCE 30,000 STRONG.

A Force Proceeding to Frederick.

Large Rebel Camp Near Greencastle.

The Invading Forces.

LARGE PORTION OF LEE'S ARMY.

OUR CAVALRY REPULSED NEAR FREDERICK.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, July 7.

The officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad telegraphed here privately that the invading force, now either in Maryland or in full march for that State, is not more than 30,000. They have ascertained this fact from their own private agents, as they say. The enemy consisting of fifteen hundred infantry, artillery and cavalry, chiefly the latter, left Hagerstown this morning on the old National Road in the direction of Boonsboro, en route for Frederick City, as they declared. They marched just at daylight.

A rumor prevails that a force of several thousand are encamped just south of Middleburg, between Greencastle and Hagerstown, but I don't believe it. The force levying contributions at Hagerstown is partly Imboden's and partly the old force of Jenkins, which led Lee's advance into Pennsylvania last year before the battle of Gettysburg. I have reliable information that there are no rebels this side of Hagerstown.

By Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, July 7.—9:45 P. M.—There cannot longer be any doubt that Lee has sent a considerable portion of his army in this direction. The *American* has received the following special intelligence:

FREDERICK, July 7.—About 10 o'clock this morning the Colonel of the 8th Illinois Cavalry, with 300 men and two pieces of Alexander's Baltimore Battery, made a reconnoissance to Middletown, about five miles from Frederick, where they met the enemy in strong force of infantry, cavalry and artillery. After a sharp fight our forces were repulsed, and fell back to Frederick, the enemy slowly pursuing.

Large numbers of stragglers are arriving at Monocacy, and are sent at once to the front by General Wallace.

The enemy are reported to be in full force on the Hagerstown pike.

Later.

FREDERICK, July 7.—P. M.—The enemy is now one mile from the town, on the Hagerstown pike. The sick and government stores have been removed.

BALTIMORE, July 7, 10:20 p. m.

Reports from London County, Va. say there has been no rebel force in that county save those of Mosby's, consisting of two or three hundred men, about half of whom crossed the river and committed the depredations at Point of Rocks on Monday. They made another attempt to cross on Tuesday, but were deterred by the appearance of some of our gunboats.

They have fallen back, but guard the roads leading to the river, to prevent the loyal citizens from communicating with the Maryland shore.

HARRISBURG, July 7.

The headquarters of General Couch were removed from Chambersburg to this city to-day. With it, and facilitating the movement, went the militia recently called out. The headquarters here are still in communication with Greencastle, but it is almost impossible to get anything out, vague and unsatisfactory reports of rebel movements beyond that point.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Guerrillas Firing Upon Railroad Trains.

Gen. Washburne's measures to Stop it

SECESSION SYMPATIZERS TO RIDE ON TRAINS.

IMPORTANT SPECIAL ORDER.

MEMPHIS, July 6.

The following special order was issued today:

HEADQUARTERS DIST. WEST TENN., July 6:—Whereas railroad trains from Memphis to Saulsburg have been fired into frequently by Confederate soldiers and guerrillas within the last few days, and several soldiers and citizens killed and wounded; and whereas there are many secessionists residing on the railroads at Memphis who approve and encourage such murderous proceedings, it is ordered that forty of the most prominent and bitter secessionists in and between Memphis and Lagrange be arrested, and that twenty of them each day be placed upon cars in most conspicuous positions, one being placed each side of the engine, on the front platform of the railroad at Memphis without a secession guard, until this murderous business is desisted from. It is known that several citizens of Memphis have publicly applauded this firing upon trains. They will be given prominent places in the cars, and quarters will be fitted up for them at White Station, where they will be tenderly cared for when not on duty. Brig. Gen. Brigadier-General Hatch, commanding the cavalry division, is entrusted with the execution of this order. By order of Major-General C. C. Washburne.

Several boats arrived to-day from White River. The navigation of that stream is now free, and no apprehension need be felt for General Steele.

John Park, the extinguished secesh Mayor, it is said, has gone to Washington to complain of his wrongs, as he obtains no sympathy here. Important movements are on foot. Gen. J. J. Smith are progressing satisfactorily. A Lincoln and Johnson ratification meeting, held here on the night of the 4th, was largely attended. The investigation of the investigation on the Sturgis disaster is still in session.

CAIRO, July 7th.—The steamer Atlantic from Memphis arrived yesterday for St. Louis. There is no news.

General Washburne has prohibited the disinterment of the bodies of officers or enlisted men, or their families, buried in the cemeteries of this district, until after the 31st of October, unless in case of bodies embalmed immediately after death.

From Sherman.

The Situation—The last Grand Flanking Movement.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Evening Journal.

NASHVILLE, July 3, 1864.

Since the unsuccessful assault of the 27th, there has been no fighting of consequence at the front. The rebel positions are correctly known, and our lines are gradually nearing them. But I do not anticipate another attempt to storm the enemy's works, as such a proposition will enable Sherman to cut off Johnston's communications, by means of raids in the direction of Macon. As at present located, Hardee's corps holds a range of hills to the northeast of Kenesaw Mountain, covering Marietta; Hood's corps extends from Kenesaw Mountain to the south ward, or nearly southeastward, being parallel to, and covering, by about a mile and a half, the railroad running to Atlanta, while Loring's (late Polk's) is joined immediately to the left. The line is a strong one, both on the rebel right and centre, but from all I can learn, their left would be easily turned, were it not that preparations for a large force upon Sherman would endanger his communications with Chattanooga.

The time was when this would have been of little importance. Sherman would gladly have induced Johnston to go north of him, when at Resaca; but now the situation is reversed. Our lines are long, the rebels' short.

THE LATE ASSAULT.

I have stated that the rebel lines cover the railroad running, except on the right, nearly parallel to it, and the late attack upon the centre, was designed to drive it back, beyond the railroad, so as to cut Johnston off from Atlanta, without endangering our communications with Dalton; and if they had been successful, the rebels must have retreated to Atlanta at once, as we would have been in their rear more than they, so that they would not dared to have delayed an hour, without danger of being cut off. It failed, but a bold movement on the rebel left, now in progress, will yet do the work more effectually than a direct attack. At the same time Sherman's communications can be secured by a heavy force in the rear. This force, over 8,000 strong, in infantry, besides a large force of cavalry, passed Stevenson, Ala., en route, several days since. It is doubtless by this time in a position to do the work demanded, and we may hear of something new and important within a few days.

LATER.

Since writing the above, news has been received here that Sherman's grand flanking movement, referred to above, has been successfully accomplished. The rebels have been forced to abandon their strong works on Kenesaw mountain, and have retreated across the Chattahoochee. We occupy Marietta. One important movement more—the crossing of the Chattahoochee—and we will have a clear road to Atlanta. Determined resistance on the Chattahoochee, however, may be anticipated.

A little girl, who was walking with her mother, was tempted by the sight of a basket of oranges, exposed for sale in a store, and quietly took one; but afterwards, stricken by conscience, returned it. After her return home she was discovered in tears, and, on being asked the cause of her sorrow, replied, sobbing, "Mamma, I haven't broken any of the commandments, but I think I've *cracked* one a little." She was forgiven.

FROM CITY POINT.

HEAVY FIRING AT PETERSBURG

WASHINGTON, July 7.

The mail steamer Kripfort arrived here this morning at 10 o'clock. Yesterday morning, when the Kripfort left City Point, heavy firing was heard there from the direction of Petersburg, but it was not known at City Point whether the firing was fighting or more than an artillery duel. The hospitals at City point have been cleared of nearly all the sick and wounded.

Movements of New York Militia.

RECRUITING GOING ON BRISKLY.

NEW YORK, July 7.

The general officers and commanders of regiments of militia met at Gen. Sanfords' headquarters this morning, when it was expected that orders to march would be promulgated, but Gen. Crawford said he could not proceed further before receiving additional instructions from Washington. Another meeting will be held to-morrow. Recruiting by the Supervisors Committee is brisk to-day. The class of men enlisting is about the average of former enlistments.

CARD FROM GENERAL BARLOW.

Statement Contradicted.

NEW YORK, July 7.

Brig. Gen. Barlow, 1st Division 2d Corps publishes a card saying the statement that the loss of prisoners, &c., in Gibbons Division of the 2d Corps, on June 22 was caused by the falling back of his division is utterly without foundation. He adds that his division lost neither guns, colors, or regimental organization and but few prisoners.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RESPOND TO
YOUR COUNTRY'S CALL.
YOUR STATE IS
INVADED BY THE ENEMY.
LET
Every Loyal Citizen Fly to Arms.

The GOVERNOR has issued his proclamation to the loyal men of the Commonwealth to organize without delay, and be in readiness to assist in

Defending the State, its Borders, and the Capital of the Nation.

No loyal man should hesitate. I now call upon those desirous of serving their country in its present emergency to meet on the PUBLIC SQUARE, in this city, at 10 o'clock, to make arrangements for organizing one or more regiments in this city, for 100 Days.

Let every man who desires to volunteer, enrolling and transportation will be furnished as soon as companies report. Now is the time that the services are required, and I trust there will be no failure on the country at heart. Loyal men should lay aside, for the time, their cares of business, and perfect organizations, in response to the call.

W. L. FOULK,
Lieut.-Col. 46th Regt. Penna. Vols.,
and Recruiting Officer.

jy8

FOR SALE.—A good Business House, with Dwelling attached, also, a Drug Store, doing a good business; will be sold either separate or together. For further particulars, enquire at 75 Penn street, Allegheny City. jy8-2awot

WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN desires a SITUATION in a Wholesale Grocery Store. Address, COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa. jy7-1

SMOKY CITY ROCK OIL COMPANY

Have this day declared a Dividend of *SIXTEEN DOLLARS PER SHARE*, out of the profits for the month of June, payable forthwith to the Stockholders or their proper agents. L. K. MORGAN,
jy8-2 Secretary and Treasurer.

$20,000 WORTH OF CHINA AND QUEENSWARE, from the Greenpoint Pottery. We are compelled to sell this out as soon as possible. We are offering great quantities of this stock at 50 per cent. less than cost. This is a sacrifice, and we will sell at a sacrifice, wholesale and retail. Call soon, if you want bargains, at No. 42 Fourth street.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 22D DIST., PA.,
No. 98 Fourth St., Pittsburgh, Pa., July 6, 1864.

EXEMPTED FROM THE DRAFT.—In accordance with orders, I publish the following list of persons exempted from draft by Board of Enrollment in this district to this date, with the reasons of their exemption:

BIRMINGHAM.

Aliens.

Jos. H. Baddely, potter, Liberty street.
Nicholas Ross, glass blower, Bingham.

Over Forty-Five.

Ralph S. Cuthbertson, clerk, Manor.
Louis Geisaeser, shoemaker, Denman.
George Vogle, glassman, Denman.

Exible Infirmity.

David Rowlands, coal digger, Denman.

In Service Three Years.

Frank L. Morgan, gentleman, Denman.

Disability.

George Albritz, laborer, Liberty street.
Henry Gantz, mill repairer, Carson.
Isaac Hixenbaugh, glass blower, Centre.
John C. Hopkins, blacksmith, Birmingham.
Oswald Keil, glass maker, Franklin.
Michael Kestner, laborer.
Silas McFarlane, clerk, Denman.
Rush Morgan, gentleman, Denman.
Fred. G. Schaaf, grocer, Liberty street.
Joseph Winter, laborer, Washington.

Commutation.

John Ackerman, laborer, Franklin.
Valentine Bossert, glass blower, Centre.
Peter Bossert, glass blower, Centre.
Conrad Clemments, tinner, Denman.
P. Edmond Fisher, laborer, Walnut alley.
Andrew Fisher, laborer, Liberty street.
Edward Richard, barber, Carson street.
Pius Sodor, laborer, Manor.
Adam Fisher, carpenter, Liberty street.
Philip Guthus, laborer, Virgin alley.
Henry Harmon, cooper, Carson street.
August Heuss, coal digger, Center.
Michael Krebs, dotter, Center.
David Karl, glass blower, Ormsby street.
John Myers, glass blower, Hillerick.
George Montz, carpenter, Manor.
Joseph Ploger, scale maker, Center.
Henry Rahm, wagon maker, Washington.
Fred Schmank, blacksmith, Carson.
John Spangenberg, carpenter, Denman.
Jacob Spade, laborer, Liberty street.
Michael Trutter, baker, Carson.
W. Zimmerman, carpenter, Denman.
Jacob Yeilig, roller, Carson.
Adam Weldman, shoe maker, Carson.

Substitute.

Washington Beck, blacksmith, Center.

EAST BIRMINGHAM.

Alien.

John D. Davis, puddler, Sarah.

Over Forty-five.

Allen Hammett, flatter, Wharton.
Thomas Adams, glass cutter, Meadow street.
Frederick Notte, coal digger, Clark.
Wm. Chriss, laborer, Liberty street.
James Fiercer, glass blower, Sarah street.
Nimrod Swartzwelder, engineer, Carson street.

Substitute.

Charles J. Shultz, nut factory.

Disability.

William Barret, furnace man, Carry ay.
Philip Coolhart, ——
Wm. S. Hughes, shoemaker, Carson street.
Earnest Hope, laborer, Wright's ay.
Henry Hoffer, Brown.
Henry A. Lavake, manager, McClurg.
Christ Ritchling, storekeeper, Carson street.
Frank Raskott, laborer, Merriman's ay.

Commutation.

William Blackson, nailor, Harmony.
Lewis Blockinger, laborer, Wharton.
Adolph Fischer, brickmaker, Sydney.
George Geyer, carpenter, Carry ay.
John W. Jarrett, boiler, Meadow.
Wolfgang Mercum, blacksmith, Joseph street.
Clement Taylor.
Lawrence Stohr, packer, Edward's ay.
George Weiss, teamster, Joseph street.
Bater, Frederick, glassblower, Sydney.
Parson, John M., glass blower, John.
Gardner, Alfance, caulker, Carry alley.
Hamberger, Phillip, laborer, Brown.
Heinman, Jacob, laborer, Carson.
Hartung, Gotfried, laborer, Railroad street.
Kapphan, August, clerk.
Knabs, Christopher, laborer, Wrights alley.
Lower, Phillip, brick moulder, Railroad street.
May, John, teaser, Sydney.
Rebergstine, Solomon, machinist, Carson street.
Renn, Frank, laborer, Joseph street.
Stuber, John, laborer, Meclurg.
Siffelmaier, Peter, laborer, Joseph street.
Sellers, Theodore, glass blower, Railroad street.
Geihman, John, laborer, Joseph.

TEMPERANCEVILLE.

Aliens.

Hickey, Michael, heater.
Shields, Patrick, laborer.

Over Forty-Five.

Cannot, John, Puddler, near Major Barnes'.
McLaughlin, Frank, laborer, Wyngin alley.

Non-Resident.

Herriot, Wm. B., lawyer.

Disability

Thomas Ferguson, storekeeper, North Walnut st.
Patrick Laffey, boiler.
Jas Logan, engineer, Saggist.
John Reily, Sr., boiler.
Reinhart Metster.
Joseph Malone, bricklayer.
Jos B. Wilson, laborer.

Commutation.

Morris Appleton, nail cutter.
Alexander Calhoun.
David Carnahan, minister.
Henry Dodel, boiler, at Sharpsburg.
John Espian, laborer, above Wood's mill.
John Foster, foreman.
Augustine Haller, laborer
Thomas Kennedy, laborer.
Valentine Mark, helper.
Jacob Muller, boiler.
Thomas Petty, oil refiner.
Thomas Sloan, boiler.
Philip James, boiler, N. Square Kelly's.
Vaughn, George, miner, below Smith's.
Warden, Wm. J., refiner.
Weaver, Cyrus, roller.
Wagner, Adam, roller.
Wampler, Archibald R., turner.
Wood, John A., steamboatman.

MCKEESPORT.

Non-Resident.

George Rouse, mason, Allegheny City,
John G. Moomeyer, shoemaker.

Disability.

Joseph Daugherty, caulker.

By order,
J. HERON FOSTER,
jy8 Captain, and Provost Marshal 22d District.

BONNETS—BONNETS.—YOUNG LADIES' HATS, Dress Caps, Plumes, Flowers, Ribbons, all of the latest style and cheap for cash.
C. A. STROBERS,
jy8-1 29 Diamond Alley.

THE GREAT NAVAL VICTORY.

HIGHLY INTERESTING DETAILS

A Graphic Sketch of the Fight.

FRENCH ACCOUNT.

IMPERIAL OFFICIAL STATEMENTS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSELS.

American Semi-official Account

Highly Interesting Details of the Battle from Minister Dayton's Son—"Alabama" Fairly Whipped—A Clear Case of Intervention—Surrender of the Prisoners Picked Up by the English Yacht to be Demanded.

PARIS, Tuesday, June 21, 1864.—This time we have a bit of exciting war news to send you from this side of the water. The sinking of the Alabama by the Kearsarge, off the port of Cherbourg, occupies, for the moment, the thoughts and the conversation of everybody, for it is rare that so many circumstances combine to give interest to any one event.

The joy of our loyal people here is, as might be expected, something beyond description; I need hardly tell you that for the secessionists and their European sympathizers, the blow was terrible, and provoked louder and more prolonged swearing probably than any event of this eventful war. I shall attempt to give you all the most important details relating to this exciting drama.

In one of the many conversations the American Minister has been obliged to hold with the French Government on the subject of the asylum which is furnished to the corsairs of the French naval ports, Mr. Dayton, I am told, said to the Foreign Minister that all that was wanting to complete the hospitality of France towards the rebels was to give refuge to the Alabama; that they would have given aid and protection to the whole Confederate navy, and he terminated by saying that this vessel, knowing how it was received in France, and how it would be, no doubt soon enter a French port to demand the hospitality which had been accorded to brothers. Drains the Foreign Minister is said to have replied with great energy that it would not be permitted; that he would not allow the Alabama to come in, and that their ports should not be made a place of common resort for these vessels.

This was three months ago. At that time, although watching with interest the course of the Alabama, we did not anticipate so early a visit from her. Only a fortnight ago, Mr. Forbes, of New York, arrived from Shanghai, and gratified us all by assuring us that we would never see the Alabama again in European waters, for that she was badly used up by her long and active service, and from this fact and the fact that the maritime interdictions against her in the East had made very severe, she would probably be sold there.

We were, therefore, not a little astonished to find that the Alabama had put into port at Cherbourg, and that she had made the passage from the East in the remarkably short time, for a vessel in her condition, of a hundred days. So impossible did it seem to us that the waterlogged port of Cherbourg last Friday week, both the American Vice-Consul at that place and the Maritime Prefect telegraphed to Paris that it was a fact.

Immediately the American Minister at Paris telegraphed to Capt. Winslow of the Kearsarge, then lying in one of the ports at Holland, and for more details. The answer was supposed to be at Cadiz, to repair immediately to Cherbourg to catch the pirate if possible. The Kearsarge arrived at once, but the St. Louis had not had time to arrive at the moment of the fight.

The American Minister also protested at once to the French Government against the admission of the Alabama, and received from the Foreign Secretary of his precious promise in regard to this vessel.

The American Minister could with more justice complain officially in view of the fact that the Alabama did not come into a French port under stress of weather, but evaded to have struck a straight line for the Cape of Cherbourg, and did not turn over to the right or to the left; she did not attempt to go into either the ports of England, or Holland, or of Belgium, or of Spain, or of Italy, as she might have done with the same facility.

Mr. Dayton therefore made a most apt and most forcible point in declaring to the Foreign Minister that the Confederate cruisers evidently were using French ports exactly as if they were their own; that they paid no regard to the stress of weather clause; and that such had been the case with the Alabama, which knew that they were fast learning to make it their only rendezvous.

The result of this protest was that Semmes, after everything had gone through the "circumlocution office," received a notice from the Maritime Prefect to leave as soon as he had provisioned and coaled. The time allowed was 24 hours, as he and expected to do. As soon as this order was sent to Semmes, Mr. Dayton sent his son, Mr. William Dayton, Jr., with instructions to Captain Winslow to prepare for battle on the fight, for that Semmes had been ordered out and would be obliged to go.

Captain Winslow, finding that he had no alternative, determined to put the best face upon the matter, and made as much capital for himself as possible. He therefore wrote a letter to the Admiral of the French fleet, to inform Captain Winslow that he considered the latter's conduct in pretending to lie off and blockade him in a neutral port as an insult to, and that he intended to treat it as such. On the contrary, he would have sooner taken up Semmes' boat load himself.

Here let me place a reflection. Is it not strange that after birth and after death, and all through the course of her short existence, whenever the Alabama needed help there was always an Englishman there to render it? Sue was constructed by Englishmen in an English port; she was taken to sea, armed, equipped, and started on her career of pillage and devastation by Englishmen; she was fed, harbored, and protected in English ports; and finally, when she arrives at the last stage of her destructive existence, there steps in an Englishman to steal away her captain and officers.

The *Moniteur* and other secession sheets say that the contest was an equal one, and this in the face of the boast of Laird and other bombastic Englishmen, that the Alabama could either whip or outrun the Kearsarge, and that Capt. Semmes demanded nothing better than a trial of the qualities of the two boats.

The fact is, that the Alabama could do both outrun and whip her. An officer of the Kearsarge said here the other day, that if they could get sight of the Alabama in the morning, no matter at what distance, he was sure they could catch her and sink her before night.

Both are wooden vessels, the Alabama being of 1060 tons, and the Kearsarge 1030. Both carried about the same number of guns, but the one carried Yankee guns and the other English and this gave the Kearsarge a great advantage. A man who will trust himself to English guns at this advanced age ought to have his ship sunk.

The Kearsarge carried a compliment of 160 men, and the Alabama 150. The difference was but great as regards number, for ships of that size can be just as well handled in an open sea fight with 150 as with 180 men. But the Kearsarge had a great advantage in the kind of men. She had Yankee sailors and some of the old gunners of the United States navy—the first sailors and the first gunners in the world.

The officers of the Alabama, I am told, are all superior men in their profession, but their crew volunteered for privateering purposes, and were probably not the kind of men to fight such a foe as they found in the Kearsarge. For it is not the most adventurous or the most blustering man who makes the best fight in a case of life or death.

Dr. Gnit, of Norfolk, Va., the surgeon of the Alabama, and a gentleman who seems to have been much beloved and respected by all on board the vessel, was drowned. So at least it is reported.

The Yeddo, new Confederate ship at Bordeaux, was yesterday preparing to sail to-day. The owners say she is sold to a neutral party, and the Government appears to confide in the statement. We will soon see.

It is to be hoped that our Government will hurry over here some additional men-of-war. They would be very useful in various ways.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Sight from the "Deerhound."

ON THE DECK OF THE "DEERHOUND," Cowes, June, 19.—It is seldom that an American abroad has the opportunity of sending home such glorious news as it is my fortune to narrate.

The Alabama, otherwise known as the "290," has at last met the fate she so richly deserved, and at the hands of the United States gunboat which Captain Semmes, of his own choice, had challenged to mortal combat.

Last week the Alabama arrived at Cherbourg for the purpose of repairing preparatory to one another cruise of destruction; but owing to the absence of the Emperor, who was at Fontainebleau, there was some delay in procuring the necessary passports.

In the meantime Captain Winslow of the U. S. Sloop Kearsarge, received information of the Alabama's arrival, and immediately left the vicinity of Flushing to watch, and, if possible, to capture the pirate.

On Saturday Captain Semmes went on shore, where he had an interview with a gentleman connected with the firm of Saunders & Otley, and with whom he left his journals and other documents connected with the Alabama, saying that "He would not have that damned Yankee dishonor his flag before him, but would go out and fight him." This, of course, caused considerable talk as well as excitement at Cherbourg, some believing that Semmes would, as his word implied, have the Kearsarge English steam yacht Deerhound, owned by Mr. Lancaster, was at Cherbourg, having on board Mr. Lancaster, his wife, son, family, who determined to witness the engagement.

On Sunday morning, the 19th of June, the weather being clear, with light winds, the Alabama, accompanied by her steam tender, Costiocoe from the dock, evidently for the purpose of going to sea. This immediately caused the Deerhound to get up steam and leave Cherbourg at 9 o'clock a. m., followed by the Alabama at half-past 10 o'clock a. m., and also the French iron-clad Couronne, which ship took up a position within three miles of the land, to prevent any infringement of the neutrality.

The Kearsarge at this time was about ten miles off shore, and, observing the movements of the Alabama, immediately got on full steam, beat to quarters, and steered towards the pirate. When within a distance of two thousand yards the Alabama commenced the action by firing a broadside from her starboard battery, the Kearsarge immediately replying with her starboard guns. A sharp and spirited fire was now kept up between the vessels, the Alabama firing principally, and with terrible effect, round shot, whilst the Kearsarge using more shell from her 11-inch columbiads.

In manoeuvring they made seven complete circles, the Alabama trying to get away for a long range, but unsuccessfully, on account of the superior power of the Kearsarge.

At twelve M. the firing from the Alabama slackened, and she was seen to make for the land sail towards land. Her escape, however, was not permitted by the Kearsarge, who kept up a steady fire, and at half-past twelve the Alabama, her flag shot away, fell over on her beam ends, flag flying, and at fifty minutes past twelve she gave a lurch to her port side and sunk, thus ending her career of destruction under the guns of the United States flag, which she had encountered. And may thus end all enemies of the United States.

The engagement lasted just one hour from the time the two vessels came into range. The firing on the Alabama was much more rapid than on the Kearsarge, she (Alabama) firing three to her one at the beginning of the action, with gradual diminishing, she showing the superior manner in which the guns of the Kearsarge were served. A short description of the Alabama's crew will suffice. Her officers will give it:—The Alabama, or "290," was launched from the building yard of the Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead. She was a barque-rigged wooden propeller, of 1,040 tons register, 210 feet length of keel, 220 feet length over all, 32 feet beam, and 17 feet depth.

Her engines were built by Laird & Co., and were fitted with two horizontal direct acting power each, with stowage for nearly four hundred tons of coal. Her sails and standing rigging at all times available were as follows:—Bore, foretopmast, and main, double reefed topsails, the usual square sales on the fore and main, with the exception of mainsail, which was a fore and aft sail, and a flying jib. These were the standing rigging was wire. She also had a double wheel, and the motto, *Aide toi, et Dieu Faidera*. She carried five boats, viz:—Cutter and launch, gigs, dingy, and whaleboat between the main and mizzen masts, and dingy astern. The main deck was pierced for twelve guns, eight on broadside, eight inches diameter bored one hundred and fifty persons. She sailed from Liverpool on the 29th of July, 1862, and after going to Terceira, where she was stayed by the outbreak of yellow fever, she received her full complement of officers, seamen, and marines, numbering one hundred and eighty persons. She had a double crew, one portion of which was picked up at Cherbourg, having on board the 290 on the 19th inst. 174 souls, all told, of whom 24 were officers.

At the time she left Cherbourg she was provisioned one hundred and fifty persons. She sailed from Liverpool on the 29th of July, 1862, and after going to Terceira, where she was stayed by the outbreak of yellow fever, she received her full complement of officers, seamen, and marines, numbering one hundred and eighty persons. She had a double crew, one portion of which was picked up at Cherbourg, having on board the 290 on the 19th inst. 174 souls, all told, of whom 24 were officers.

Her Captain, Raphael Semmes, a native of Maryland, is a man of middle age, of a dark complexion, and of a most determined character. He is a thorough seaman, and a strict disciplinarian. He is a strong secessionist, and has always been so. He is a bachelor, and has no family ties to bind him to his native country. He is a man of great nerve, and is said to be a strict disciplinarian. He is a strong secessionist, and has always been so. He is a bachelor, and has no family ties to bind him to his native country. He is a man of great nerve, and is said to be a strict disciplinarian.

Her engineer is a Mr. Brown, a native of Liverpool, and a man of great ability. He is a strong secessionist, and has always been so. He is a bachelor, and has no family ties to bind him to his native country. He is a man of great nerve, and is said to be a strict disciplinarian.

Her first lieutenant is a Mr. Kell, a native of Virginia, and a strong secessionist. He is a bachelor, and has no family ties to bind him to his native country. He is a man of great nerve, and is said to be a strict disciplinarian.

Her second lieutenant is a Mr. Sinclair, a native of Maryland, and a strong secessionist. He is a bachelor, and has no family ties to bind him to his native country. He is a man of great nerve, and is said to be a strict disciplinarian.

Her third lieutenant is a Mr. Howell, a native of Georgia, and a strong secessionist. He is a bachelor, and has no family ties to bind him to his native country. He is a man of great nerve, and is said to be a strict disciplinarian.

Her fourth lieutenant is a Mr. Fullam, a native of Virginia, and a strong secessionist. He is a bachelor, and has no family ties to bind him to his native country. He is a man of great nerve, and is said to be a strict disciplinarian.

Her fifth lieutenant is a Mr. Wilson, a native of Georgia, and a strong secessionist. He is a bachelor, and has no family ties to bind him to his native country. He is a man of great nerve, and is said to be a strict disciplinarian.

Her sixth lieutenant is a Mr. Evans, a native of Virginia, and a strong secessionist. He is a bachelor, and has no family ties to bind him to his native country. He is a man of great nerve, and is said to be a strict dis

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Borah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's Jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President:

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

For Congress—XXIId District.

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Special Election---Shall Soldiers Vote?

The British and the Alabama.

No fact is more distinctly recognised than that the destruction of the Alabama by the Kearsarge is a defeat of the British in a fair fight at sea. She was British built, was manned almost wholly by Englishmen, the gunners, as SEMMES has admitted, having been trained in the British schools. She had the regards of a large share of the British public, almost to the same extent she would have had had she sailed under the British flag. As a consequence, the victory of the Kearsarge is humiliating to British pride, and a lesson from which British inferiority is the only deduction to be drawn. To make up for this disaster, it is said the neutral British propose to give SEMMES another ship with which to prey upon American commerce. No doubt this comports with British sentiment. The fact sets off pointedly English neutrality, and the spirit of fairness which we have experienced from the British nation ever since the war began.

We are glad to see that Capt. WINSLOW has set up a claim to SEMMES as his prisoner, and that it is reported our Government will back up the demand. But for the presence of the Deerhound, a British steam yacht, which was at hand to intervene in behalf of the pirate, it is evident he would now be a prisoner on the Kearsarge. That such intervention violated openly the principle of neutrality which the British Government has avowed, but in so many ways violated, must be conceded. If British ships can be tenders to Confederate pirates for the purpose of rescuing persons who otherwise would fall into our hands as prisoners, then British vessels may station themselves off the blockaded ports to rescue blockade runners, about to fall into our hands. The principle would be the same, and if the act of the Deerhound is to be overlooked, then we must be prepared to acquiesce in any degree of assistance which the British or any other nation may systematically extend to the rebels. And if we admit that intervention may take place on the ocean, it will not be long before we will be called on to admit the same principle put in practice on land.

The Vice of Abolition.

The Louisville *Journal*, usually clear, is, we must confess, somewhat opaque in the following sentences:

In the New England States, and after a fashion in the other Northern States, the vice of abolition is sanctioned by the general opinion, and is, therefore, merely a vice. The evil terminates in itself. For this reason it is no uncommon thing to find abolitionists in the Northern States who are at least as honest and rational as they ever were. In Kentucky, however, the vice of abolition is condemned by the general opinion, and, accordingly, produces a pernicious effect on the whole character. It is not a mere local malady, but a constitutional taint. It destroys the reputation of the victim, and when that is lost he too often flings the remains of his virtue after it in despair.

What is meant by that which "is sanctioned by general opinion" being "*therefore* merely a vice" we can hardly make out, unless it be one of those propositions in rebel or secession logic which deprecate the doings of majorities, and which look to God's chosen minority, now conducting the rebellion, for the wisdom necessary to guide and control our living, moving and being. According to the *Journal* the love of liberty grows the more vicious just in proportion as it aims at the greater good to the race or the nation. Those who read carefully, the last sentence of the quotation we have made, will at once justify the President for issuing his proclamation. Just read it again:—"It destroys the reputation of the victim, and when that is lost he too often flings the remains of his virtue after it in despair." This we think, is "as clear as mud," and is well interpreted, only when we transpose a word in another sentence: "In Kentucky, however, the vice of *patriotism* is condemned by the general opinion, and, accordingly, produces a pernicious effect on the whole character." We think this a fair analysis of the *Journal's* attempt at English.

Rebel Tactics on the Potomac.

Considering how hard pressed LEE is, the invasion of the soil of Maryland and Pennsylvania, while it will no doubt partake very much of thieving on a large scale, was probably undertaken for the purpose of drawing GRANT's attention from the work on which he is so intent. It indicates that LEE is in a situation when something must be done, but that he has not the ability to attempt diversions on a large scale. If he sends down Shenandoah Valley any considerable force, he but weakens himself and hastens the fall of Richmond. Hence, we do not believe he has done it. If, however, he has done this, it has been in the belief that GRANT would relinquish his hold on Petersburg to resist invasion in Maryland and Pennsylvania. In this he will be disappointed; for nothing that LEE can do will have this effect. GRANT will neither come himself nor send a man away. LEE may find that he has committed a fatal mistake. If he has sent out but a small force, as we believe he has, he has done it for the mixed purpose of stealing horses, keeping HUNTER employed as far away as possible from Richmond, while the crops, what there are in the Valley, are gathered, and in the desperate hope that GRANT may send away a part of his force.

As we have said, either theory will fail, so far as Gen. GRANT is concerned. LEE will not succeed in creating a diversion, and to the extent of the force he sends North he will weaken himself. Whatever that force is, it was sent North before WILSON's raid, a fact which shows that LEE did not expect that masterly stroke. HUNTER having reached the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry, the rebels are not likely to have things all their own way. The call of Gov. CURTIN for men to defend the State, will, no doubt, be promptly responded to, as will the call of the President for one hundred day men to defend Washington.

The Hon. George Brown, editor of the Toronto *Globe*, has succeeded Mr. Buchanan as President of the Executive Council; Hon. Oliver Morat has been appointed Postmaster General in place of Mr. Foley, and the Hon. Wm. McDougall takes the place of Mr. Simpson as Provincial Secretary. The Canadian Ministry as now formed combines very opposite political elements in the past, and if a unit in the future will be a marvel indeed.

A Loyal German Paper.

A correspondent in a morning paper makes the assertion that the editors of the *Freiheits Freund*, the leading Union Republican German paper in this city, has not hoisted the LINCOLN flag for fear of losing most of its subscribers, and desires to have the public infer that the editors are, therefore, unfriendly to the President's re-election. The charge of not having hoisted in their columns the name of Mr. LINCOLN may with the same propriety be brought against many of the most influential journals in the North, who, nevertheless, are warm supporters of the President. The editors of the *Freiheits Freund* previous to the assembling of the National Convention at Baltimore, had declared for Mr. LINCOLN as their choice, and since his nomination have ardently and earnestly advocated his re-election by the people. If, however, it will satisfy the public, we are informed that the editors will in due time place the names of the Union standard bearers at the head of its editorial columns, and will continue to do, as they have done in the past, all in their power for the success of the nominees. We commend the *Freiheits Freund* to the loyal public as an influential German journal and ardent advocate of Union sentiments.

The Federalization of Canada.

The reader has already been informed that important changes are going on in Canada, looking toward the Federalization of the Provinces. The interests of Upper and Lower Canada have always been diverse, not less so, however, than the geographical division. Peopled by two distinct races of opposing interests, with different systems of religion and speaking each a distinct language, there is but a slight bond of sympathy between them. While Upper Canada has progressed, become liberalized, wealthy and strong, the Lower Province has made but little progress. This may be traced in a good degree to the difference in religion. When the county was surrendered to the British Government, it was one of the articles of the capitulation that the religion and laws of the province should be protected, so far as they did not interfere with English laws, so that the old French code is still in vogue in Lower Canada. There has been no direct connection between Church and State since the "Clergy Reserves" were done away with some six or seven years ago; nevertheless the Roman Catholics still exercise a constructive right to levy church rates, derived from the parliamentary act defining the boundaries of their parishes. If they resolve, for instance, to build a church, a vote is taken, and being in the majority they carry the day, and the Catholic portion are at once assessed, and in some cases families have lost their homes on account of the tithing rates. There is among the Liberals a fixed determination to do away with all semblance of connection between Church and State. Two years ago the Church of England made an effort to procure from Parliament the privileges of a Court, including the power to compel the attendance of witnesses, etc. The proposition was so vehemently opposed that it was withdrawn. Among the more enthusiastic of this party there is an inclination to draw a parallel between Canada and the United States. They feel that as slavery was an incubus here, the priesthood stand in much the same light, a stumbling block in the pathway of progress, and that the true interests of the country require the curtailment of their power.

The MCDONALD, or retiring ministry, represented the priest party in Lower Canada; the in-coming BROWN ministry represents the Liberal party of Upper Canada, and is in favor of the Federalization of the Provinces, and on this idea it is coming into power.

Personal.

R. B. Bowler, Esq., President of the Kentucky Central railroad, was accidentally killed in a collision between his buggy and an omnibus on Sycamore street, Cincinnati, on Monday afternoon.

Governor Brough, of Ohio, is now at the East, and will not return till next Monday.

Captain Rogers, of the gunboat Naumkeag, who was engaged in the driving off of Shelby, the rebel guerrilla chief on White river, is a citizen of Pittsburgh, and a volunteer in the service of his country. Captain Rogers is not a man to be easily driven away, or fought down. He is brave, courageous and gallant, and is doing no small part in making history for the nation.

The New York correspondent of the Boston *Post* says that an *on dit*, all the way from Washington, intimates that the Union army is likely to be reinforced by the accession of a personage whose name is quite familiar to the public, and whose anabition, it is said, inspires him to don the uniform and shoulder the musket in defence of his flag. This cunning hint is no less a person than Master Robert Lincoln, the President's son, who will graduate in a few days at Harvard, and whose entrance upon military life is confidently anticipated and expected. It is said that Mrs. Lincoln would prefer that Robert should select a more pacific branch of business; but this is the day of destiny, and Robert seems to be animated likewise in our finding the son of President Lincoln ready and anxious to take his turn in any capacity, among his fellow countrymen, to drive rebellion into the last ditch.

The colored people of Baltimore have had manufactured, as a present to the President of the United States, the most magnificent bible ever manufactured in this country. The cover is of blue velvet, tipped at the corners with heavy gold mountings and clasped with bars of solid gold. The cover bears a large plate of gold, representing a slave with his shackles falling from him in a cotton field, stretching out his hands in gratitude to President Lincoln for the freedom of the slave. At the feet of the freedman there is a scroll bearing upon its face the word "Emancipation," in large letters. On the reverse cover of the bible is another gold plate containing the following inscription: "To Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, the first friend of liberty and man, the loyal colored people of Baltimore, as a token of respect and gratitude, Baltimore, July 4th, 1864." The book is enclosed in a handsome velvet box, lined with satin, and bears on the top bearing the words "Holy Bible," and a beautiful design of the Capitol. The entire affair cost $5,000.

Dr. J. P. Wilson, late of the 18th regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, committed suicide at the Brady House, Harrisburg, on Tuesday, while laboring under a temporary aberration of mind, produced by severe illness contracted in the service of his country.

The commander of the steam sloop Kearsarge, John A. Winslow, is a native of North Carolina, but now and for some years past a citizen of Massachusetts. His portraits will now be the rage.

A splendid ebony gold headed cane has been presented to General Lane, of Kansas, for his efforts in the Baltimore Convention, in behalf of the delegates from Arkansas, and other States. It bears the following inscription:—"To Hon. James H. Lane, by William M. Fishback and Elisha Baxter, in token of regard for services in behalf of loyal Arkansas, June 30, 1864."

Isaac Allen, Esq., editor of the Ohio State *Journal*, has received the appointment of Consul to Bangkok, the Capital of Siam.

The Buffalo *Commercial* says: Lieut. Frank E. Brownell, the avenger of Colonel Ellsworth, was in Jamestown, Chautauqua county, last week. He is stopping with Mr. David Brown of, in the Ellicott mansion. He is a lieutenant in the regular service, and is now on half pay, on account of poor health.

Maximilian, the new Emperor of Mexico, has sent an agent to New York to recruit an imperial ballet corps and a troupe of opera singers for the Court theatre.

The author of "Adams' Arithmetic," Mr. Daniel Adams, died at Keene, N. H., last week at the age of 90 years.

The Kearsarge,

The *National Republican* gives the following description of the Kearsarge: The conqueror of that rampant corsair, the "290," alias Alabama, was named, we suppose, after the Kearsarge mountain, which in Merrimack county, N. H., lifts its summit of bare granite 2,468 feet above the level of the sea. The Kearsarge is a steam sloop-of-war of 1,031 tons and has the following armament: two 11-inch pivot guns, each throwing 264 pounds of metal; one 30-pound rifle pivot gun, throwing 230 pounds of metal; two light 32-pounders, throwing 64 pounds of metal; total five guns, throwing 550 pounds of metal. The Alabama was a vessel of 1,150 tons, and carried one 100-pounder pivot rifled gun, throwing 100 pounds of metal; one 8-inch pivot gun, throwing 68 pounds of metal; six heavy 32-pounders, throwing 192 pounds of metal; one 22-pounder howitzer, throwing 24 pounds of metal; total, nine guns, throwing 380 pounds of metal.

It will be seen from the above that the Alabama was one hundred and nineteen tons larger than the Kearsarge, and threw twenty-two lbs. more metal. The Alabama possessed some remarkable points, among which was her superior quality in minding her helm, and consequently easy maneuvering. Commander Sartori, who was captured by Semmes in one of the California steamers, said to us, on his return to Washington, that if the Alabama had belonged to our navy he would have preferred commanding her to almost any other craft belonging to Uncle Sam.

Late General Intelligence.

A large raft of lumber arrived from Michigan at Chicago on Monday night, containing about a million and a quarter feet of lumber.

The Detroit *Advertiser*, of the 4th, says that on Friday evening the people of Adrian were intensely excited over the escape of W. W. Treadwell, the defaulter, cashier of the People's Bank of Hudson. Treadwell had his trial, and was sentenced to State Prison on the day of his escape. After trial and sentence, he was remanded to jail, and just before dark the discovery was made that the bird had flown. A man answering his description was seen a short time before fleeing to the woods. At this discovery the greatest excitement prevailed, and it was charged that some one in the jail who had access to Treadwell, had furnished him with duplicate keys. He is, probably, ere this safe in Canada. His creditors would have done better to accept the offer of compromise of $30,000 to discharge the $60,000 indebtedness. He now escapes the law and retains the money.

The Chicago *Tribune* of the 6th states tha farmers are offering thee dollars per day for harvest hands, with few takers. Why do not a few hundred of our idle young men go out from Chicago and earn a little spending money? The same rate is offered to harvest hands in Ohio, and still the laborers are few.

Excavations for the lake tunnel at Chicago have been made to the extent of two hundred and thirty-eight feet.

The Newsboys in Chicago purchase their papers for three cents per sheet, and they charge ten. This is doing a good business. These are the boys who intend to become rich by the western trade.

The Philadelphia *News* complains of the nomenclature of the war, and bases its growl on the following classic list: Bull Run, Snicker's Gap, Slaughter's Mountain, Polecat Station, Gum Neck, Nigger-foot Road, Buzzards' Roost Pass, Cockeyesville, Scuffletown, Skinner's Neck, Mob Jack Bank, Yellow Tavern, Hardscrabble Town, Snaketown, Jericho Marsh, Piping Tree, Pumpkinville Creek, Ox Neck, Guinea's Branch, and Snake River Hollow.

The great elevator to be built this summer in Milwaukee will have a capacity of one million three hundred thousand bushels. It will be provided with nine receiving and five shipping elevators, with 45,000 bushels taking and 25,000 giving capacity per hour.

A Connecticut farmer has discovered that his cows have been regularly milked by black snakes, who took occasion to attach themselves while the cows were reposing in the fields. Many snakes have thus been caught and killed.

A large grindstone burst in Utica, on Thursday, while in rapid motion. One piece of the stone, weighing 1,200 pounds, was thrown forty feet into the air. Another piece passed through a brick wall. Nobody hurt.

A cargo of 400,000 staves, part of them for hogsheads, and 200,000 hoops, were sent from Detroit last week, the largest cargo ever sent out of a lake port.

A little girl died in Norwich the other day, from eating almonds. A piece of the nut had lodged in some part of the intestines, producing an abcess.

The motion to quash the indictments against Marshal Murray and his deputies, in New York for the arrest of Arguelles, is to be argued in court to-morrow.

Roverdy Johnson, in a letter to the *National Intelligencer*, says that the opinion of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in relation to the Arguelles case is not to be made known at this time, because of the pendency of criminal proceedings against some of the parties who were concerned in the surrender.

At 11 o'clock on Tuesday, Mr. Fessenden entered upon his duties as Secretary of the Treasury. Justice Wayne administered the oath. At 11½ o'clock the heads of the thirteen bureaus were presented by ex-Secretary Chase. At 12 o'clock President Lincoln arrived, and it is understood that several changes will be made in several important offices as soon as they can be done with regard to the public interests. The Secretary will visit Maine in about three weeks, and will call on his way with the leading financiers of the large cities. Secretary Chase will soon go to Ohio.

Kearsarge, whence our victorious ship is named, is a mountain, half a mile high, near the center of New Hampshire, one of the sentinel outposts of the White Hills, but not connected with them. The Unionists of the Granite State will henceforth regard this noble eminence with a peculiar affection, since its name is indissolubly blended with one of the happiest exploits of our Navy.

The Summit *Beacon* states that a vast amount of money has been paid out in Akron so far during the present wool season, the greater portion of the clip from surrounding towns being disposed of, prices having ranged from 78 to 87½ cents. Among the buyers the firm of J. E. Wesener & Co. have made purchases to the extent of several hundred thousand pounds of very superior wool, which, as arranged in their commodious warehouse, presents a very fine appearance.

General Grant and the London Times

Occasionally the great enemy of all mankind, the London *Times*, condescends to admit self-evident truths; whether from the force of circumstances, or the dictates of policy, we know not. This is beyond the province of ordinary mortals to know, but the results are known. The great battles in Virginia, under the conduct of General GRANT, appear to have awakened in the *Times* a sense of the insecurity of hypercriticism, especially in reference to matters upon which it can only be half informed. Hence the following words of praise, based on facts which were incontrovertible:

The northern army must contain splendid materials to be capable of being handled with such absolute indifference to loss, and such hard unbending purpose as General Grant displays. It is sufficiently astonishing that the tremendous losses of the army do not affect the inhabitants of New York and Washington with more grief, or, at least, hesitation; but it is equally remarkable that they do not seem to affect the spirits of the army. That capacity for not knowing when they are beaten, which has its burlesque aspect in the reckless misrepresentations which dishonor the New York papers, is yet a real and deep-rooted quality in the people. We think it a miserable delusion which leads the North to sacrifice tens of thousands of lives and hundreds of millions of dollars for the sake of an imaginary Union, but yet it is impossible not to feel that it is a great display of fortitude which carries them through it. The sufferings, it is true, are in a great measure vicarious, but they must come home to the people sooner or later, and there are admirable qualities at the bottom of a resolution capable of adhering with such tenacity to principles which have hitherto exhibited such disastrous results.

That the sufferings must come home to the people sooner or later is true. That time has arrived, and we believe that the people never were more truly awake to the demand made and being made upon them than now. The tremendous armies, and armaments we have raised; the immense pecuniary sacrifices which we have laid on the altar of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and the long suspenses which have been endured, all attest that the people do not disregard what is going on. Disastrous as the results may be to the eye of the observer away in Europe, they must appear small, on this side, when viewed in the light of the principle being fought for. If "when this cruel war is over" our country shall remain unbroken, and our flag be recognized on every sea and in every clime as the insignia of universal liberty, we shall not count our lesser disasters to be great compared with the greater one which might have overwhelmed us—the utter desolation of the Republic.

The National Association for the Amendment of the Constitution.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1864.

The National Association for the Amendment of the Constitution met in the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, in Eighth street, near Race, in this city, this morning at ten o'clock. John Alexander, Esq., in the Chair, and the Rev. John Douglas, D. D., of Pittsburgh, acting as Secretary.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Stockton, of Philadelphia.

The Secretary read the minutes of the Convention held in Allegheny in January.

The Rev. Daniel C. Eddy, D. D., of Massachusetts, was appointed Chairman of the Association, and the Rev. J. G. Butler, D. D., Secretary.

The Association adjourned to 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The President being absent, Rev. Dr. Dales occupied the Chair.

The Business Committee made a report, in which they declared that God is loudly calling on the Christians of the land to vigorously prosecute the work in which the Association is engaged, and that it is desirable to enlist the co-operation of all religious denominations and the secular and religious press. Laid on the table for the present.

On motion of Dr. McIlvaine, it was

Resolved, That the sense of the action of the Allegheny Convention in regard to the oath of office is, that it recognizes the existence of God as giving it sanction.

The specifications in regard to the oath of office and slavery in the memorial to Congress were, on motion, stricken out.

FROM PETERSBURG.

General Smith's Assault on the Enemy's Main Lines—Valor of the Negro Troops—The Part Taken by the Twenty-Second Regiment.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

IN FRONT OF PETERSBURG, June 30th, 1864.

In your issue of the 22d, your special correspondent, by telegraph, gave a very correct statement of the part taken by Colonel Duncan's Brigade, of Gen. Hink's Division of colored troops, in the assault on the main line of works before Petersburg on the 18th. Of the part taken in that assault by the Twenty-Second United States colored troops, commanded by Colonel Kiddoo, of your city, the whole truth has not been told. In the several assaults seven of the enemy's guns were captured, five of which were taken by the Twenty-second Regiment, and of the four redoubts captured, two of them were taken by the same gallant men. The day's achievements by this regiment are spoken of as the most remarkable ever accomplished by new troops. It was the first time they had ever seen the enemy. One of the redoubts (No. 8) which was charged and taken by the 22d, was situated on a high bluff, with the usual deep ditch in front, and surrounded by an almost impenetrable and swampy ravine, filled with felled timber, cut from the opposite side, and protected by a strong rifle pit and abattis. The order to charge this work was cheerfully and most enthusiastically obeyed. The colored soldiers went into the ravine, in deep mud, scrambled through the fallen timber, tore away the abattis, climbed over the rifle pits, gained the rear of the fort, and drove the enemy from it with such violence and undaunted prowess as to lose only fifty-one men in the whole affair, which took about ten minutes.

These colored troops, who have entered the service under such unjust discriminations in point of pay, clothing, encouragement, &c., should have all the just prestige and glory that the above and similar acts will warrant them. The above battles were fought and won before Congress passed the bill to equalize their pay and allowances.

C. T.

Gov. Curtin's Call for Troops.

The Accepting, Mustering, Transporting, &c., of Men.

IMPORTANT GENERAL ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS PENN'A MILITIA, Harrisburg, July 5, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 50.

In response to a call of the President of the United States this day made, for twelve thousand Militia or volunteer infantry, to serve at Washington and its vicinity for one hundred days unless sooner discharged:

It is ordered:

I. Troops will be accepted by squads or companies, as hereinafter indicated, and will, as rapidly as possible, be formed into companies and regiments.

II. Persons proposing to organize companies will be accepted under the following provisions, viz:

To be commissioned a *Captain*, the applicant must have furnished forty (40) or more men, who have passed the Surgeon's examination, and been mustered into the United States service.

To be commissioned a *First Lieutenant*, from ten (10) to twenty-five (25) men must have been furnished as above.

To be commissioned a *Second Lieutenant*, from fifteen (15) to twenty-five (25) men must have been furnished as above.

III. Camps of rendezvous will be established by the United States at Harrisburg, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, in charge of which camps commanders and skillful surgeons will be appointed.

IV. Transportation will be furnished on application, in person or by mail, to Col. J. C. Hunter, Superintendent of Volunteer Recruiting service at Harrisburg, for the Western District, or to Major C. C. Gilbert, U. S. A., Superintendent of Volunteer Recruiting service at Philadelphia, for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to the Camp or Camps of rendezvous in their respective districts, to whom report must be made.

V. All necessary expenses for boarding and lodging of troops, raised under this order, will be paid by the United States disbursing officer, at the proper post, for a period not exceeding fifteen (15) days, at a rate not exceeding forty cents per day for each man mustered into the service of the United States, on the affidavit of the officer furnishing the men, supported by the receipt of the party to whom the money was paid. Names of the men, and the dates between which each man was boarded and lodged, must be stated in the accounts rendered.

VI. The troops will be organized according to the general regulations of the service, armed, clothed, paid, transported, subsisted and supplied as other troops in the United States service, and mustered into the service of the United States by regiments, as soon as filled to the minimum strength, the term of service to be reckoned from the date of muster into the United States service.

VII. As a reward for meritorious conduct, and also to secure valuable military experience, appointments of field officers will be made, except under peculiar circumstances from men who have been in service and have been honorably discharged.

VIII. No bounty will be paid to the troops, nor will this service exempt from draft, but if any officer or soldier in this special service should be drafted, he will be credited for the service rendered. By order of

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

A. L. Russel, Adj't Gen. Penn'a.

DESTRUCTION OF THE ALABAMA.

EFFECTS OF THE NEWS IN PARIS.

A Paris letter, dated June 23d, gives the following description of the effect in Paris, of the news of the destruction of the Alabama:

I need not say that the triumph of the North is great. But the general excitement and sensation created by this incident is immense. Nothing else is talked of. It is an episode of the great struggle on the other side of the Atlantic brought to European shores; and long hence, in after years, when the war is over, the inhabitants of the western coast of France will speak of the fierce fight which took place that fine Sunday morning, on the 19th of June, 1864, as something which affected and brought home to themselves more keenly than can be done by any despatch the consciousness of the tremendous conflict which was now being carried on elsewhere. But to turn to the facts of the case: the world will need your eye in every direction, but I must also briefly narrate them.

Intelligence had scarcely reached us that the Confederate corsair had left the China seas, when she made her appearance and put into the port of Cherbourg. I need not say that the American consular and diplomatic authorities were on the *qui vive*, and that it was an anxious time for them, considering the delicate nature of the relations between the two Governments, with respect to such matters, and the earnest desire that no possible chance should be lost of effectually putting a plunderer on the ocean. I believe I may say that the French authorities acted, on the whole, fairly in the matter, and though allowing Captain Semmes to obtain a supply of provisions, clothing and fuel, took care that he should receive nothing else. And the rover had wherewith to pay! He is said to have brought into Cherbourg with him the sum of eight millions of francs, which, with the savings of his crew, his own will, his log and forty-five chronometers, he left there before he went out to fight the Kearsarge, then lying off harbor, waiting for him. Why he went out at all, or rather why he went out deliberately to fight instead of first attempting, as usual, to escape without fighting, I will not pretend to say. The Kearsarge is said to have sent in a courteous challenge. I have been given to understand by intelligence from a Southern source that the terms were held as a virtual war with his officers, who were unanimous to accept the conflict. That upon this Captain Semmes telegraphed up to Mr. Slidell, in Paris, and the latter eventually determined that he should go out and fight, and fortunately for the cause of American commerce out he went to meet his fate. A letter from Cherbourg, published this morning in the *Debats*, says that the feeling in the French fleet there and the "elegant society" of the place are all in favor of the pirate. They must have been specially notified when the fight was to take place, for between a couple of hours they saw the Kearsarge steam up into port, pass close in the interim sent their pet corsair to the bottom.

About half-past ten in the morning of the 19th the Alabama left the harbor, attended by the French iron-clad the Couronne, appointed to see that no engagement took place within French waters. At ten minutes after eleven the first gun was fired by the Alabama, when at about a mile distant from the Kearsarge, who immediately replied, and the engagement became continuous. Some accounts say that the Alabama manœuvred to close; others that the vessels continued to manœuvre at a distance during the combat from a half to a quarter of a mile. About twelve o'clock, that is in less than an hour, the hull of the Alabama was blackened; she was seen to let off her steam, and presently to make head sail and steer towards the land. A ball is said to have shattered her screw, or, as another account has it, passed through her boiler. In another half hour she was evidently in a sinking condition, and about ten minutes to one went down bodily. Her crew were picked up (some from boats, some from the water,) by the Kearsarge, a French pilot boat, and by the English steam-yacht Deerhound, the account of the action by whose owner will reach you by the London papers.

The Kearsarge herself, though considerably damaged, and with twelve shots in her hull steamed proudly into Cherbourg and anchored close to the Napoleon screw liner, when she was specially visited by the Prefet Maritime, the "elegant society" of the place, in whose estimation the Federal navy doubtless stands several points higher than it did a few days ago. Ten wounded Confederates and three Federals have been transferred to the local hospitals. The Confederate authorities here are said to admit ten killed. The two vessels are said to have fired about one hundred and twenty shots each. For further particulars I must refer you to the numerous statements which are hourly appearing. The result has been glorious, and the exultation is great.

OUT FOR LINCOLN.—The Buffalo *Journal*, the new German daily recently started in that city, under the editorship of Dr. DE HASS, as the organ of the German "Radicals," which was expected to support the nomination of FREMONT, and which, since the Cleveland Convention, has maintained an attitude of political uncertainty, came out yesterday square-footed and decided, for LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

A WOMAN'S REVENGE.

The War in Tennessee—A Young Woman Shoots a Guerrilla to Avenge the Murder of her Lover.

The Nashville *Times* publishes the following remarkable letter from a young woman, who tells how she pursued and shot a rebel to avenge the murder of her lover:

MARTIN'S CREEK, Tennessee, April 30, 1864.

Major Clitt: According to promise I now attempt to give you a statement of the reasons why I killed Turner, and a brief history of the affair. Dr. Saddler, had for two years previous to his death, seemed equally as near and dear to me as a brother, and for several months nearer than any person—my parents not excepted. If he had not I never would have done what I did—promised to be his.

The men who killed him had threatened his life often because he was a Union man; they said he should not live, and after he had taken the oath they arrested him, but Lieut. Oakly released him at Pa's gate. He staid at Pa's till bedtime and I warned him of the danger he was in; told him I had heard his life threatened that day, and that I felt confident he would be killed if he did not leave the neighborhood and to stay off until these men became reconciled.

He promised to go; said he had some business at Carthage, and would leave. He promised us he would leave the neighborhood that night, or by daylight the next morning, and we felt assured he had gone. But for some unaccountable reason he did not leave. About 3 o'clock P. M. next day, news came to me, at Mr. Johnson's, where I had gone with my brother, that Dr. Saddler was killed. I had met Peteet, Gordenhire and Turner on the road, and told my brother there that they were searching for Dr. Saddler to kill him. Sure enough they went to the house where he was, and strange to me, after his warning he permitted them to come in. They met him apparently perfectly friendly, and said they had come to get some brandy from Mr. Yelton, which they obtained, and immediately after drinking they all three drew their pistols and commenced firing at Saddler. He drew his, but it was snatched away from him; he then drew his knife, which was also taken from him. He then ran round the house and up a stairway, escaping out of their sight. They followed, however, and searched till they found him, and brought him down and laid him on a bed mortally wounded. He requested some of his people to send for Dr. Dillin to dress his wounds. It is strange to me why, but Saddler's friends had all left the room, when Turner went up and put his pistol against his temple, and shot him through the head. They all rejoiced like demons, and stood by till he made his last struggle. They then pulled his eyes open and asked him in a loud voice if he were dead. They then took his horse and saddle and pistols, and robbed him of all his money, and otherwise insulted and abused his remains.

Now, for this I resolved to have revenge. Peteet and Gordenhire being dead, I determined to kill Turner, and to seek an early opportunity of doing it. In that resolution I kept to myself, knowing that I would be prevented. I went prepared, but never could get to see him.

On Thursday before I killed him, I learned that he was preparing to leave for Louisiana, and I determined he should not escape if I could prevent it. I arose that morning and fixed my pistols so that they would be sure to fire, and determined to kill him at all hazards. I then sitting down I wrote a few lines, so that if I fell my friends would know where to look for my remains. I took my knitting as if I was going to spend the day with a neighbor. I set off on the road towards Turner's. It rained very severely, making the roads muddy, so that I became fatigued, and concluded to go back and start the next day, on Saturday. I then rode my horse on Saturday and left me to keep house. We had company Sunday A. M., so that I could not leave, but the company left about noon, and I started again in search of Turner. I went to his house, about two and a half miles from pa's. I found no one at home, and therefore sat down to await his return. After waiting perhaps about one half hours, a man came for Turner, and not finding him, he said he supposed that he and his wife had gone to Mrs. Christian's, his sister-in-law, who lived about one mile distant.

I concluded to go there and see, fearing the man would tell him I was waiting for him and he would escape me. I found him there, and a number of other persons, including his wife and her father and mother. Most of them left when I entered the house. I asked Mrs. Christian if Turner was gone. She pointed to him at the gate, just driving. I looked at the clock, and it was half past four o'clock p. m. I then walked out into the yard, and as Turner was starting called him to stop. He turned, and when I was prepared shot him. He staid at Pa's till bedtime and I warned him of the danger he was in; told him I had heard his life threatened that day, and that I felt confident he would be killed if he did not leave the neighborhood and to stay off until these men became reconciled.

The men who killed him had threatened his life often because he was a Union man; they said he should not live, and after he had taken the oath they arrested him, but Lieut. Oakly released him at Pa's gate. He staid at Pa's till bedtime and I warned him of the danger he was in; told him I had heard his life threatened that day, and that I felt confident he would be killed if he did not leave the neighborhood and to stay off until these men became reconciled.

When told him that I would not reach him, he retorted that he believed we were damned rebels.

There were seventeen men on the excursion, twelve of whom gave returning. Messrs. Lanman and son, Valk, Reed, N. Davidson, J. Davis, C. Yates, Smith, Fowl, Shaffer and Gray. Missing, Captain Hobert, Messrs. R. Davis, Knight, Cooper, Wetmore and Orlan. Most of the latter are known to have gone into the mountains, and may not yet have reached Frederick.

The rebels captured six privates and one officer, and shot a soldier after he had surrendered, they having plundered him of his money. The wounded man they left. The other prisoner they took with them across the river.

Accident on the the Pennsylvania Railroad.

An accident occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad on Monday, which resulted in the destruction of a locomotive and a number of cars, and the injury of two persons, as the first freight train, which left Harrisburg about eight o'clock, reached a point about a mile that side of Middletown. Workmen were engaged in repairing the track, and were in the act of putting down a new rail as the train dashed along. A red flag which had been placed on the track as a signal, was not observed by the engineer until too late to avoid an accident. The locomotive and eight cars ran off the track. Five of the latter, and the locomotive (No. 235) were rendered complete wrecks. The latter were driven with fury into the ground. So great was the speed at which the train was running, that two trees, (one of them a foot in diameter,) which were struck by the locomotive, were pulled up by the roots as if they had been weeds. The following persons were wounded: Samuel Kurtz, the engineer (who resides in Lancaster,) received a contution on the forehead. Michael McIntyre, a Scotchman, who was stealing his passage on the train, had one of his legs broken. Having no home he was sent to the alms house. The train was in charge of A. C. Barr, (conductor,) of Lancaster.

Attempted Escape of Rebel Prisoners at Camp Chase.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 6th, has a dispatch from Columbus, of the 5th, which states that on Monday forenoon about nine o'clock, some thirty rebel prisoners endeavored to escape from their prison at Camp Chase by pushing through a gate which had been opened to let a cart pass through. The guards fired on them, wounding two, one of whom has had an arm amputated, and succeeded in preventing all but a few from passing through the gateway. All were recaptured before they were without the limits of the camp. There are seventeen hundred prisoners now at Camp Chase. One hundred and ten of them have been recruited for service on the Indian frontier and will be sent forward in a few days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 22D DIS'T. PA., No. 98 Fourth St., Pittsburgh, Pa., July 6, 1864.

EXEMPTED FROM THE DRAFT.—In accordance with orders, I publish the following list of persons exempted from draft, by the Board of Enrollment in this district to this date, with the reason of their exemption:

SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH.

Aliens.

Charles Saccop, tailor, 153 Third.

Over Forty-five Years.

Isaac F. Kesler, scale maker, 2 Fourth street.
John Livingston, roofer, 85 Grant.
E. Tutell, tailor, 87 Fourth.

Commutation.

Yenster Derr, clerk, National Hotel.
Charles Grimes, gentleman, 44 Diamond.
Charles T. Ihmsen, merchant, 140 Third.
James Miller, Phillips court.
Nicholas Neber, shoemaker, 206 Second.
Wm. Weyman, drayman, 59 Second.

Disability.

John Parker, saddler, Canal street.

THIRD WARD.

Aliens.

B. J. Braun, clerk, 161 Smithfield.
Jno. Cummins, confectioner, 202 Liberty.
Jno. Kelly, drayman, 85 Smith.
Jas. McCune, laborer, Virgin alley.
Cornelius Reilley, laborer, 27 Webster.
Cornelius Strain, laborer, near Strawberry alley.

Over Forty-five Years.

Geo. Eckerle, barber, 48 Sixth.
Wm. A. Hallack, physician, 87 Wylie.
Jas. Kennedy, coachmaker, Morrow's court.
Peter Martin, riverman, 4 Virgin alley.
Michael Post, shoemaker, Grant street.

Under Twenty.

James Maguire, clerk, 88 Grant.

Double Exemption.

Jno. Delesmith, stonecutter, 85 Ross.

Non Resident.

Andrew Casey, express messenger, 344 Liberty.
Paul Held, doctor, 131

A JOURNALIST IN THE AIR.

How the Earth Looks to a Bohemian in the Spheres.

The Reporter of the Chicago *Times* made a balloon ascent on the Fourth, and gives the following description:—There is a moment of horrible suspense attendant upon a balloon ascent, which can never be experienced under any other circumstances. One is not horrified by the knowledge that a ship has slipped silently away from the quay, and is now forth with its living freight upon the broad ocean. But when the network which has been fastening the huge dome to the ground is being loosened; when the car—which is but at best only a basket—begins to move, when one looks down upon the immense crowd gathered there in the gleeful anticipation of witnessing an act of gratuitous self immolation, when one sees the wife of one's bosom looking upwards hopefully as one goes heavenwards, and a joyous baby crowing at the prospect of seeing a parent so elevated, then there occurs a momentary bewilderment of ideas which renders recourse to the solitary bottle for the time almost a necessity.

THE SCENE FROM ABOVE.

Mr. Shott's balloon was last in being filled, but was the first to rise. Almost unconscious of motion we felt ourselves sweeping upward through the air. In a little time courage enough accumulated to permit of a timid peep downwards, the city was seen there as a map. The prairie was there stretching far away. The crowd was beneath us—a few cheering, few flying pistols, all evidently interested in our heavenward course. The lake too was there lying beneath, blue as a mirror.

The most timid would have taken courage as he sat there looking around upon the glorious scene spread out below. Interspersed with long reaches of trees, there lay the interminable prairie garden lands,—each great expanse, narrowed by distance until hundreds of acres were contracted seemingly into a little field. The thousands of people who had assembled to witness the ascent seemed in the space of a few moments to be dwarfed to insignificance. We could hear the noise of the city when the houses seemed but mole-hills. Only when viewed from an altitude of two or three miles could it ever become apparent to any one the immense extent of ground it covers. Looking over the edge of the car, we could see the large balloon managed by Mr. Brooks rise from the ground. Higher and higher went up Mr. Shotts while the other balloon, dropping away in a northerly direction, left him for a little time at least in the upper strata of air wholly to himself.

Our balloon was first caught in a current which carried it to the very edge of the lake, and then left it for fifteen minutes suspended like a lamp beneath heaven's azure dome. How beautiful was everything beneath! Upon the blue waters glimmered snow white sails at intervals, and two steamers, seemingly motionless, smoked along the waters. The opposite shores could be descried—a low, but clearly marked line of trees and sand hills. Everything seemed motionless. The railway trains sweeping along the numberless tracks surrounding the city appeared not to move. One could have imagined oneself looking down upon a world which had been suddenly petrified or frozen. The land lay level as a table. The lake on the other hand seemed to tower up over it like a mountain. The vast round hill—for such it seemed—appeared from the upper regions hard as iron. The ground was soft and pleasant to the eye, and one involuntarily looking down upon it thought of the "earth, the dear green earth," and compared it with the different appearance presented by the water. No anvil that ever blacksmith hammered upon could have a harder look than was presented by the lake as seen from a height of about two miles.

It seemed as if the currents which were playing around these upper regions had agreed to a fifteen minutes' cessation of operations in order to allow of a survey of the affairs below.—After the lapse of that time, it became apparent that we were again under weigh. There was no perceptible motion, no rocking or swaying of the car, no change in the appearance of the balloon. But the ground beneath began suddenly to swim, as it were, and orchards, houses and fields—some of them filled with cattle—became suddenly emulative in a racing way.—Then these were lost, and there was nothing below but the hard, iron-like sheet of water, and even that began to become dwarfed as the balloon, upon a quantity of ballast being thrown overboard, suddenly shot up another mile.

The scene beneath was obscured for a moment, as the balloon passed through what must have seemed from below a light, fleecy cloud, but what made itself painfully noticeable as a dense and chilly mist. It became at this altitude disagreeably cold. Emerging from this, there appeared nothing around save the deep blue sky overhead, and, beneath, as if seen through a gauze veil, the now diminished city, the narrowed fields of the prairie farms, while the little white spots which were to those below the sails of large vessels, appeared as if seen through a funnel, all were so dwarfed and seemingly insignificant.

A further ascent carried the balloon to a height of about three miles and a half. A chilly breeze again set the orchards and houses in motion, and, though there was no sensation of moving, we became conscious that we were proceeding in an opposite direction from that which we had been formerly pursuing. When one is sitting in a railway car standing still—and another happens to pass—no sooner does the first car move along than the spectator feels as it has in which he is seated were rushing along at full speed. The sensation in a balloon is different, in thus far, that one looks down upon everything in motion, remaining all the while perfectly unconscious of being himself at the time gliding along his noiseless course through the air.

COMING DOWN.

At last Mr. Shotts resolved upon a descent. The fields became more quickly theirs distinctly marked in their outlines. The white specks became ships, and the railway trains became evidently locomotives. There were widespreading fields all around—and when within about a thousand feet of the earth a thick wood appeared immediately ahead—upon which it was apparent the balloon must alight. Under the circumstances Mr. Shotts deemed an explosion preferable. One pull at a cord opened a rift along the whole extent of the balloon. The silk fell immediately down around the sides of the basket, forming itself into a most reliable parachute, and so the balloon glided gracefully to the earth, finishing one of the most successful and agreeable aerial excursions ever enjoyed.

The News Boys of Springfield.

The newsboys of Springfield (Mass.), are a distinct race from those of New York. Indeed, a stranger visiting Springfield would at once declare that all the boys of the place of twelve years old and under had been drafted into the service. They are well dressed. They are all clean. They only buy on an average a stock of three papers each, and with these they go bravely into the suburbs and dispose of their property to pretty girls or white-haired old gentlemen, who live in snug houses surrounded by fragrant gardens.

On the average above stated it may be said that if nine hundred papers are sold of an afternoon, three hundred of these well-dressed little boys are engaged in the operation.

An unearthly yell is one of the prerogatives of these Springfield newsboys. Its articulate sounds may be remotely represented by such syllables as Here---er---er---the---nu---u---n---nes---n---n---o---sheddia. What this strange cry exactly means I cannot tell; nor, in my opinion, can anybody else. But in Springfield these noises serve as an arbitrary symbol of the presence of newspapers, for which, however, any other species of sound would have been equally appropriate.—*Correspondence of Evening Post.*

PUTNAM CLOTHES WRINGER

IT IS THE ONLY RELIABLE

SELF-ADJUSTING WRINGER.

NO WOOD-WORK TO SWELL OR SPLIT.

No Thumb-Screws to Get Out of Order.

Warranted with or without Cog-Wheels.

IT TOOK THE FIRST PREMIUM at Fifty-Seven State and County Fairs in 1863, and is, *without exception, the best Wringer ever made.*

Patented in the United States, England, Canada, and Australia. Agents wanted in every town, and in all parts of the world.

☞ Sample Wringer sent, express paid on the receipt of price.

Kinergetic agents can make from three to ten dollars per day.

No. 2, $6.50. No. 1, $7.50. No. F, $8.50. No. A, $9.50.

Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail, by

THE PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO.

No. 13 Platt street, New York, and Cleveland, Ohio.

S. C. NORTHROP, Agent,

WHAT EVERYBODY KNOWS, viz:

That Iron well galvanized will not rust;

That a simple machine is better than a complicated one;

That a Wringer should be self-adjusting, durable, and efficient;

That Thumb-Screws and Fastenings cause delay and trouble to regulate and keep in order;

That wood soaked in hot water will swell, shrink and split;

That wood bearings for the shaft to run in will wear out;

That the Putnam Wringer, with or without cog-wheels, will not tear the clothes;

That cog-wheel regulators are not essential;

That the Putnam Wringer has all the advantages, and not one of the disadvantages above named;

That all who have tested it, pronounce it the best Wringer ever made;

That it will wring a Thread or a Bed-Quilt without alteration.

We might fill the paper with testimonials, but insert only a few to convince the skeptical, if such there be; and we say to all, test Putnam's Wringer. Test it thoroughly with any and all others, and if not entirely satisfactory, return it.

Putnam Manufacturing Co.:

GENTLEMEN: I know from practical experience that iron well galvanized will not oxidize or rust one particle. The Putnam Wringer is as near perfect as possible, and I can cheerfully recommend it to be the best in use. Respectfully yours,

JNO. W. WHEELER, Cleveland, Ohio.

Many years' experience in the galvanizing business enable me to indorse the above statement in all particulars.

JNO C. LEFFERTS, No. 100 Beekman street, New York, January, 1864.

We have tested Putnam's Clothes Wringer by practical working, and know that it will do. It is cheap, it is simple; it requires no room, whether at work or at rest; a child can operate it; it does its duty thoroughly; it saves time and it saves wear and tear. We earnestly advise all who have much washing to do, with all intelligent persons who have any, to buy this Wringer. It will pay for itself in a year at most.

Jos[illegible] Hon. HORACE GREELEY.

25 CENTS TO SAVE 25 DOLLARS.—Hegeman's Concentrated Benzine removes Paint, Grease Spots, &c., instantly, and cleans Silks, Ribbons, Gloves, &c. equal to new. Only 25 cents per bottle. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New York.

A Delightful Cordial and Valuable Tonic.—Hegeman & Co.'s Cordial Elixir of Calisaya Bark, possessing the active and well-known properties of the Peruvian Bark in its most agreeable form. It will be found a valuable Tonic in all cases, but particularly as a preventative to Fever and Fever and Ague. It is a pleasant and palatable Cordial, and is much superior to the common whisky and rum bitters so much in use. Sold by Druggists. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists & Druggists, New York.

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, &c.—Certain and Immediate Cure.—Hegeman's Celebrated Carminative Balsam, which has been a truly unfailing success since the cholera season of 1832. A single dose will usually check the Diarrhœa in a few hours. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New York. Sold by all the principal Druggists in the United States.

BONNETS—BONNETS.—YOUNG LADIES' Hats, Dress Trimmings, Flowers, Ribbons, all of the latest style at C. & A. STROUSE'S, 29 Diamond Alley. pot4-y

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN

OF

$200,000,000.

THIS LOAN IS AUTHORIZED by Act of Congress of March 3th, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period not less than ten or more than forty years from its date, at the pleasure of the Government.

UNTIL ITS REDEMPTION, five per cent. interest is to be paid semi-annually IN COIN.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR LOCAL TAXATION adds from one to three per cent. per annum to its value.

THE RATE OF INTEREST on this loan, although but five per cent. in coin is as much greater in currency as the difference between the market value of currency and gold.

AS A RULE, for five per cent. specie securities of all solvent governments are always par or above, and currency now funded in the National Loan, will be worth its face in gold, besides paying a regular and liberal percentage to the holder.

NO SECURITIES OFFER SO GREAT INDUCEMENTS, it is believed, as the various descriptions of United States Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

THE FUNDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was $768,905,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $46,982,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum, an amount largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest.

THESE BONDS MAY BE SUBSCRIBED FOR IN SUMS FROM $50 UP TO ANY MAGNITUDE, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist.

They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

THE AUTHORIZED AMOUNT of this loan is Two Hundred Million Dollars. The amount of subscriptions reported to the Treasury at Washington, is over

70,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED in currency by the

1st National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.,

3d National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.,

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositaries of Public Money, and all

Respectable Banks and Bankers

throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application and

Afford Every Facility to Subscribers.

je25-ow

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A HANDSOME PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALE, situated on Overhill street, No. 8, Seventh Ward, opposite the residence of M. K. Moorhead, Esq.—a new, two-storied Brick House, handsomely finished, with all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, Bath Room, Wash House, etc. Lot 44 feet by 100, with a choice selection of Grape Vines, Fruit Trees, Shrubbery, etc. For terms apply on the premises. jy2-2w

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.—No. 59 Colwell street, a well finished 2 story house, in a quiet and retired place, yet easy of access by street cars on Pennsylvania avenue, is offered for sale on reasonable terms. Apply to

S. S. BRYAN,

Broker and Insurance Agent, 89 Fourth st., (Burke's Building.) je29

FOUNDRY FOR SALE.

The Foundry, Machine Shop and two Frame Dwellings,

Corner of Butler and Carson sts., in the 9th Ward.

This valuable property fronting 120 feet on Butler street and 100 feet on Carson street, is offered for sale on favorable terms with early possession.

Apply to

S. S. BRYAN,

Broker and Insurance Agent, 89 Fourth st., (Burke's Building.) je29

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FIVE ACRE LOT, on Pennsylvania Avenue, a beautiful location for a residence, three miles from the city. Terms easy. Inquire of C. B. SEELY, Je 18-3w Diamondd Street.

FOR SALE.—THREE ACRES AND TWENTY PERCHES OF LAND, suitable for business purposes, having a river front of near 800 feet, and fronting on Lincoln street 258 feet, within three-fourths of a mile of the Monongahela Bridge. The attention of business men is invited to examine this property, as it presents a good location for an extensive rolling mill, tool works, edge tool factory, saw mill, lumber and boat yard; also, shovel factories, iron foundry, oil refineries, &c., &c. For terms, apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of

G. S. BATES,

June 18, 1864. Butler St., Lawrenceville.

FOR RENT.—A NICE OFFICE, WITH front entrance on the second floor of 211 Liberty street. Storage can also be had if desired. Inquire of R. H. KING. mh31

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES, one hundred and fifty cleared; the river bottom land, situate on the Ohio river, five miles below Wellsville, Ohio, in Hancock county, West Virginia. Abundance of water and fruit. Improvements of the very best order. For terms apply to G. W. CHAPMAN, on the premises, or to J. F. STOCKDALE, Pittsburgh. ap15-tf

FOR SALE.

The Subscribers

OFFER FOR SALE THEIR

CANDLE, SOAP AND OIL WORKS,

Situated on the

CORNER OF STEVENSON STREET AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

It is the most extensive and complete works of the character in the United States. It has Candle, Soap, Lard, Oil and Carbon Oil Works complete, with facilities unlimited. This unexceptionable. Terms easy. For price and terms apply to

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,

my14-tf 47 Wood Street.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late Col. MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres coal underlaid, the best Coughenawy Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn, and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit &c. For terms apply to Mrs. JANE ROBERTSON, Esq., This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for Mining, Loading and Shipping the Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and other produce of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq., Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq., Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

may19

SUMMER RESORTS.

CRESSON SPRINGS.—THIS DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT, located on the summit of the Allegheny mountains, 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 15th day of June, 1864, and will be kept open until the 1st of October. The buildings connected with this establishment are of a substantial and comfortable character. The water and air possesses superior attractions. The cool forests and dry and bracing atmosphere combine to the pleasure of those who seek relief from the oppressiveness of the sultry air of thickly populated towns and cities. The grounds, walks, drives, have been highly improved, and are of a varied and picturesque character. A fine Band has been engaged for the season. Ample facilities for Bathing have been provided. The subscriber intends to spare no pains to render it in every respect as comfortable and attractive as possible, and hopes, by his long experience in the business, to anticipate and supply the wants of the public. The railroad connections of Cresson enable him to obtain *supplies for the table*, not only from the surrounding country, but from both the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh markets. There is at Cresson Springs a telegraph office, and two daily mails, one from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh and intermediate points.

Tickets, good for the round trip, from Philadelphia can be had at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. For further information, address

JE20:om Cresson Springs, Cambria county, Pa.

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,

FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.

Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad. H. KLEINMAN.

McKEESPORT, September, 1863.

DUNSEATH & CO.,

JOBBERS IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

JEWELRY, SILVER WARE,

WATCH MATERIALS,

TOOLS, GLASSES, &c.

Agents for the

AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY'S WATCHES.

☞ Fine Watches repaired by the most skillful workmen.

56 Fifth Street, Opposite Masonic Hall.

JAMES DAIN.....JAMES K. DAIN.

EXCELSIOR OMNIBUS AND LIVERY STABLE, 410 PENN street,

JAMES DAIN & SON, Proprietors.

Omnibuses and Carriages furnished for all trains. Also, Carriages for Weddings, Funerals and Parties at short notice, and reasonable rates. Stable open day and night. ap28

POINT LACE COLLARS, and Sets Point Lace Handkerchiefs—the finest goods in the market—at

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,

jy1 77 & 79 Market street.

DUQUE DO PORTO.—50 dozen Port Wine, imported in glass, and a very superior Wine, in store and for sale by

MILLER & RICKETSON.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.	Arrives.
Thro Accom.n..... 5:50 a m	Baltimore Exp'r..12:50 p m
Thro Mail..... 2:30 a m	Philadelp'a Ex'ss.11:50 p m
Thro Express..... 4:25 p m	East Line.....12:50 a m
Fast Line..... 3:05 p m	Thro Mail.....12:30 a m
Joh'n Acm'n.... 3:00 p m	Joh'n Acm'n....10:05 a m
1st Wall Station.. 6:30 a m	1st Wall Station.. 6:15 a m
2d do ....11:40 a m	2d do .... 8:35 a m
3d do .... 3:50 p m	3d do .... 1:55 p m
4th do .... 8:00 p m	4th do .... 6:50 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:05 a. m., returns at 12:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.	Arrives.
Fast Line..... 3:00 a m	Chicago Express.. 2:20 a m
Express..... 1:10 p m	Philadelphia " .. 2:10 p m
Mail Train..... 6:30 a m	Mail " .. 7:50 p m
	Crestline Mail.... 7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 5:40 p m. Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 5:30 a m, 7:00 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:50 p m.

Alliance Accomodation leaves Allegheny Station at 2:10 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail..... 7:55 a m	Mail..... 6:00 p m
Express..... 2:40 p m	Express..... 9:30 a m
1st M'Keesport.. 11:00 a m	1st M'Keesport.. 6:50 p m
2d do .... 6:15 p m	2d do .... 2:05 p m
Port Perry..... 7:00 a m	Port Perry..... 8:30 a m
Braddock's..... 4:15 p m	Braddock's..... 5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail..... 7:00 a. m.	Mail..... 7:00 p. m.
Express..... 4:30 p. m.	Express..... 9:35 a. m.
Accommodation, 3:00 p. m.	Accommodation 7:45 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail..... 6:10 a. m.	Mail..... 3:50 p. m.
Cincinnati..... 1:45 a. m.	Cincin. Express.. 8:05 p. m.
do ..... 1:45 p. m.	do ..... 2:10 a. m.
Wheeling..... 6:20 a. m.	Steubenville Ac-
Steubenville Ac-	commodation.. 10:00 a. m.
com'n leaves	
Allegheny..... 3:50 p. m.	
Cleveland..... 1:45 a. m.	
do ..... 2:10 a. m.	

☞ The Excelsior Omnibus Company have Omnibuses and carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Artificial Limbs.

A. G. Neubert.....18 St. Clair st.
J. Reichenbach.....58 Fourth street.
C. Heimbold.....56 Smithfield st.

Advertising Agents.

C. Mather.....Philadelphia.
S. M. Pettingill.....New York.

Ambrotypes.

J. W. Purviance.....cor. Market & Fifth streets.

Banks.

First National Bank.....Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank.....Fifth st.
Bank of Pittsburgh.....Fourth st.
Allegheny Bank.....Fifth st
Merchants' and Manufacturers'.....Fourth st
Citizens' Bank..Asrner Wood and Diamond alley

Boots and Shoes.

S. Dalzell.....122 Smithfield St.
H. Childs & Co.....101 Wood st.
Slater & South.....54 Market st.

Book and Job Printers.

W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood.
J. W. Kerr.....78 Fifth st.

Book, Stationery and News Dealers.

J. W. Pittock.....78 Fifth st.
W. S. Haven.....corner Third and Wood sts.
John P. Hunt.....Masonic Hall, 59 Fifth st

Bakers.

S. S. Marvin.....64 Fourth street.

Boiler Makers.

Carroll & Snyder.....corner Second and Short sts.

Bill Poster.

James Thackrey.....160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Commission Merchants.

C. R. H. King.....221 Liberty st.
Allen & Needles.....Philadelphia.
Taussig, Livingston & Co.....st. Louis.

Cotton Manufacturers.

Park, Painter & Co.119 First and 122 Second street
King & Peacock.....29 Wood street

Cloaks and Mantillas.

Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store 3 Market st.

Coal Dealers.

Meskimen & Norton.....Allegheny

Carriage Manufacturers.

Cornwell & Kerr.....5 St. Clair street.

Cutlery.

James Bown.....34 Wood street.

Dry Goods.

J. W. Barker & Co.....59 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield.....corner Market and Fourth st.
A. Baldwin.....21 Fifth st
Joseph Horne.....77 and 79 Market st.
Gardner & Schleiter.....92 Market st.
H. J. Lynch.....61 Market st.
E. R. Gardner.....93 Market st.
White, Orr & Co.....22 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co.....64 Wood st.

Druggists.

Joseph Fleming.....corner Diamond and Market st.
Chas. H. Needham.....corner Penn and Cherry sts.
J. J. Bender & Co.....corner Wayne and Liberty sts
B. L. Fahnestock & Co.6 & 78 Wood & 91 Fourth st.

Dentists.

C. W. Spencer.....256 Penn st
Quincy A. Scott.....278 Penn st

Foundries.

Charles Knap.....cor. Etna and Pike street.
Cadman & Crawford.cor. Duquesne Way&St. Clair
Wm. G. Price cor. Pennsylvania ave. and Price st.
Patterson, Erie & Co., Grove street, Birmingham.

Freight Agents.

Clark & Co.....cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Grocers.

Wm. Bagaley.....718 and 720 Wood street.
G. B. Dimond & Son.....Water street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co.....139 and 122 Second st.
Miller & Ricketson.....221 Liberty street
Cook, Pettit & Co.....cor Smithfield and First sts.

Gas Fitters.

Weldon & Kelly.....cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Glass Manufacturers.

C. Ihmsen & Son.....138 First street.

Hatters.

Wm. Fleming.....139 Wood st

Hardware.

Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co.....80 Wood st

House and Sign Painters.

Brown, Morrow & Co.....81 Third street,
W. A. Lyons.....7 Fifth street.

Hotels.

National.....McKeesport
Union.....Philadelphia
Girard House.....Philadelphia
Ballston.....Saratoga Springs
Jones House.....Harrisburg

Iron Manufacturers.

Lyon, Shorb & Co.....121 Water st.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillipscor. Market and Water st.
Spang Chalfant & Co.....51 and 92 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin.....121 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co.....44 Water st.
Lloyd & Black.....48 Water st.

Insurance Offices.

H. L. Ringwalt, Life Ins. Co.....67 Fourth street.
Allegheny Insurance Co.....67 Fifth st.
Citizens' Ins. Co.....corner Market and Water sts.
Peoples' Insurance Co.corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance co.....96 Water st.

Iron Foundry.

Smith, Park & Co.....149 First st.
Joseph Pennock.....141 Wood st

Jewelers.

Dunseath & Co.....56 Fifth street.
John M. Roberts.....16 Fifth street.

Lawyers.

McMaster & Gazzam.....98 Grant street.
H. C. Mackrell.....corner Grant and Diamond sts.
Hamilton & Moreland.....93 Diamond street.
W. & J. Bakewell.....76 Fifth st.
Arthurs & Riddell.....133 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow.....114 Fifth street.

Lithographs.

Krebs & Bro.....Corner Fifth and Wood

Livery Stables.

James Dain & Son.....410 Penn street.

Merchant Tailors.

John S. Tyler.....No. 49 St. Clair st.
H. Oppenheimer.....83 Wood street
W. H. McGee.....19 St. Clair street

Musical Instruments.

Wamelink & Barr.....12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor.....82 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffman.....53 Fifth street.

Machinists.

J. J. Powers & Co.....cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter.....Temperanceville.
Foster & Co.....cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.

Machinery.

B. S. Fowler & Co.....39 Water st.

Metal Broker.

S. M. Wickersham.....124 First st.
John Moorhead.....74 Water st.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.

Lippincott & Co.....118 Water st.

Notions.

Foerster & Schwartz.....Smithfield st.
T. T. Myler & Co.....Corner Fourth and Wood.

Nursery.

John Murdock, jr.....Oakland.

Oil Dealers.

Ardesco Oil Company.....27 Irwin st.
Pennock, Dalzell & Co.....Water street.
Richardson, Harley & Co.....19 Irwin st.
Brewer, Burke & Co.cor Duquesne Way & Hancock st.
Wightman & Anderson.....Third st.
Cochran & Russell.....Philadelphia.
North American Oil Company.....80 Third st.

Opticians.

G. E. Shaw.....54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond.....39 Fifth st.

Picture Frame Manufacturer.

H. D. Brecht.....126 Smithfield st.

Planing Mill.

Shaub & McDonald.....Anderson street, Allegheny.

Physicians.

Dr. F. DeRolette.....51 Grant street.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.

S. S. Bryan.....9 Fourth st.
F. Torrence.....189 Penn st.

Railroads.

Connellsville R. R. Depot.....cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot...cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central.....cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie.....Penna. R. R. Depot.

Restaurants.

Vierheller & Roesing.....64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams.....46 Smithfield st.
John Meyer.....46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilbert.....22 Diamond.
E. Reinemann.....67 Smithfield st.
Rueckeisen.....47 Fifth st.

Steel Manufacturers.

Singer, Nimick & Co.....88 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.....corner First and Ross st.
Park, Brother & Co.....107 First st.
Hussey, Wells & Co.....37 Fifth street.

Straw Goods.

C. & A. Strouses.....29 Diamond alley.
R. H. Palmer.....84 Wood st.

Soap and Candles.

B. C. & J. H. Sawyer.....47 Wood st.
Crumpton & Co.....267 Liberty street.

Sewing Machine Agents.

Wm. Sumner & Co.....27 Fifth st.
A. F. Chatony'.....Corner Wood and Third st.
E. A. Strouse.....

Tin-Ware.

Barndollar & Price.....Wood st.

Tobacconists.

E. Megraw.....31 St. Clair st.
E. Pichl.....Third st.

Upholsterers.

Geo. W. Edmonson & Co.....Second st.

Vitrol Manufactory.

James Irvin.....Lawrenceville.

Vinegar Manufactory.

Redenbach & Sons.....Ohio street, Allegheny

Wines and Liquors.

J. Seiferth & Co.....27 and 29 Market street.

Wall Paper.

Joseph R. Hughes.....107 Market street.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—

PARK, PAINTER & CO.

Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine. se9

FOR THE FALL OF 1863.—

200,000 APPLE TREES.

Extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.

Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Dwarf,) Cherry, Peach, Plum, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices. JOHN MURDOCH, jr.,

se23-tf Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

FOUNDRIES.

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,

Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,

and manufacturers of

SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,

se17 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FULTON FOUNDRY.—

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.

JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.

ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.

Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers &c: Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se21

THE HERON WORKS,

Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.

FOSTER & CO.,

Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.

fe8:1y

UTILITY WORKS,

CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,

MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Looks and Supportedes, Bead-Head Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pulleys, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR

SMITH, PARK & CO.,

NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets, Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—

CHARLES KNAP,

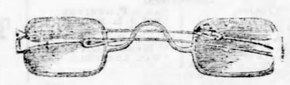
CANNON FOUNDER,

O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,

se9 PITTSBURGH.

W. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all Kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

OPTICIANS.



GEORGE E. SHAW,

PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

MANUFACTURER OF

CARBON OIL HYDROMETERS,

Thermometers and Barometers,

SACCHIOMETERS FOR BREWERS, &C.,

NO. 58 FIFTH STREET,

Pittsburgh.

jy6

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those sale which cannot see. The greatest relief and improvement on the sight can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place. No. 51 Fifth street. ☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Spy Glasses, Field Glasses, Stereoscopes, Microscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.

Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by

REICHENBACH,

No. 58 Fourth street, near Market street.

No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. My Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 12th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.

Crutches can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. Being so natural, it has the power and movements as when walking.

REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movements, and when worn but a short time by those requiring them, are indispensable. je14-1y

A. G. NEUBERT—MANUFACTURER OF A. ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS. Also, all kinds of SPINAL SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Machines for deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired. Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT. No. 13 ST. CLAIR street, PITTSBURGH. se18:1y

SOAP, SOAP, SOAP, SOAP.—It is an established fact that the

CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP,

MANUFACTURED BY

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,

is now preferred above all other Soaps in use. It has been tried with complete success and approbation by thousands of families throughout the United States and many in Europe, and it is entirely free from rosin, clay and other adulterations, and removes oil, grease, paint, tar, etc., from the hands and clothes. It is esteemed the purest, choicest and most economical Soap manufactured for laundry and family use.

IT HAS NO CHEMICAL COMPETITION.

Among the many testimonials received respecting its excellence and its adaptation for use, in hard and soft waters, we can only now refer to the subjoined certificate, emanating from gentlemen well known, and who, whilst in the discharge of their respective duties in the united field, as quartermasters and commissaries, had every opportunity of seeing it fully tested and consequently appreciated, as evidenced by what contributed the most pleasure and comfort to our gallant soldiery.

Quartermasters' Department of the 12th, 13th and 14th Reg

Finance and Trade.

THURSDAY, July 7—P. M.

We have had in this city for the last month a very uniform money market. There have not been any very important changes either in the supply or the rates at which money is loaned. Contrary to almost universal experience, the condition of the New York money market has had very little effect here. The New York Stock jobbers and money changers' operations are not regarded with the same interest here as formerly, and the circuit of their influence is pretty much confined to the metropolitan city. Yesterday the New York loan market was more active and the prevailing suspence is inducing the banks and lending institutions to call in their loans and to take other measures to strengthen their position. The current rate was 7 per cent., but there was somewhat more difficulty in obtaining money than for some days past, while an extra commission had in some cases been obtained. The news of Gen. Hunter's operations at Harper's Ferry on the rear of the rebel invading forces tended to give increased confidence. The stock market was heavy. Governments were dull, state stocks quiet, coal stocks lower, bank shares steady, railroad bonds firm and railroad shares drooping.

—It is supposed that the next movement by the Treasury Department for money will be made in the form of an issue of 7-30 currency notes, to be paid to the public creditors. As the notes are not ready for use, it is not improbable that a temporary loan will be made upon these notes, as was done upon the five per cent. notes when first used. The acceptance of Mr. Fessenden as the great satisfaction in financial circles, and upon all sides a disposition is shown to render him assistance. Under his administration the National and State banking system is will work harmoniously with the Treasury. The new tax and tariff bills are calculated to yield a large income, and to reduce very sensibly the amount of money to be borrowed. The last European mail brings favorable news for the United States Stocks, and considerable orders for 5-20s, which have become a special favorite.

—The first report of the Fourth National Bank of this city, gives a most flattering exhibit of its brief operations. I has only been doing business a little over a month, and this statement shows that she has make at the rate of thirty per cent. on her capital of $100,000. Her deposits foot up $175,000, and are daily increasing.

—The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending July 2, 1864, and since January 1st:

Total for the week	$660,657
Previously reported	28,076,189
Total since January 1, 1864	$28,268,846
Same time in 1863, 26,587,078	Same time in 1862, 24,152,148
Same time in 1862, 27,576,351	Same time in 1856, 15,256,619
Same time in 1861, 3,349,438	Same time in 1855, 17,035,455
Same time in 1860, 22,027,521	Same time in 1854, 19,508,691
Same time in 1859, 54,916,641	Same time in 1853, 9,472,471
Same time in 1858, 12,504,795	Same time in 1852, 12,098,910

—The imports of general merchandise into New York show a large gain on the corresponding week of last year, but the receipt of dry goods have been small:

	1863.	1864.	Capital
Dry Goods	$ 985,729	$ 790,628	$ 620,414
Gen'l merch'dze..	2,577,463	1,813,982	3,650,678
For the week	$3,573,187	$2,604,603	$4,311,092
Previously rep'd.	$1,242,141	$7,592,007	125,000,945
Since Jan. 1	$84,815,328	$91,196,615	$129,312,035

—The following is a summary of the foreign commerce of the port of New York for the fiscal year ending June 30:

	1861-2.	1862-3.	1863-4.
Imports, mdze	$189,511,987	$177,283,484	$216,257,317
Export produce	133,706,080	183,450,202	165,095,760
Export specie	28,948,726	82,048,240	57,778,686

—The following is a comparative statement of the condition of the New York City banks:

	June 28.	July 2.	
Loans	$107,777,062	$108,389,016	$612,014 Inc
Specie	21,400,695	21,236,365	704,218 Dec
Circulation	4,807,192	4,735,917	54,278 Dec
Deposits	156,772,952	154,989,544	3,783,138 Dec

—The money market continues stringent, and the exciting question is, when and how is it to be relieved? What is the next step to do to make it easier? The advertisement for proposals for the remainder of the thirty-three millions of the seventy-five millions of the Government, unsubscribed for at the fixed price of 104, has been withdrawn by order of Assistant Secretary Harrington, and probably at the suggestion of the new Secretary. The Government, with its expenditures of from two to two and a half millions per day, cannot long do without money. Will the new Secretary rely upon the issue of notes, and, by cheapening the currency, ease the money market, and in that way float Government loans? If this shall be resolved upon, all prices will necessarily advance; but then it is understood the inflation policy is to be stopped, in order, if possible, to lessen the expenses of Government, which, being the great consumer, suffers terribly by thus contributing to steadily advance prices on itself. The immediate future in our finances is not very clear. The taxation proposed is a wholesome remedy, but that will take time.

The Chicago *Tribune* says the demand for money in that city is beyond precedent. With wheat at 82 a bushel, corn $1 34, flour $10 a barrel, whisky $1 75 a gallon, and the immense daily transactions at the Board of Trade, it is easy to understand the cause. By a logical necessity buyers, at the shifting prices of last week are desirous of holding on to their purchases so long as a dollar can be obtained, and if they are finally compelled to relinquish their hold; it will be after a struggle, and only after the leniency of bankers has been closed. In the general rush, it is not improbable that many legitimate dealers, who present No. 1 paper, may have their discounts disappointed; but it is the determination of our best bankers that such shall not be the case if possible to avoid it. Certainly no speculator will be accommodated at the present rates.

—Printing cloths, the Providence *Journal* says, are firm, and manufacturers have it all their own way, except cotton. The following are the sales: 3,000 pieces, 52x52, private terms; 8,000 do, 60x64, 27c, early in the week; 7,000 do, 60x64, 27½c; 8,500 do, 60x64, 28c; 4,000 do, 60x64, 28½c; 4,500 do, 60x64, 29c, heavy; 4,000 do, 64x64, 29c, early in the week; 17,000 do, 64x64, 30c. Total, 56,000 pieces.

—The following is a list of National Banks which have been authorized since our last report:

	Capital
Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago, Ill	$50,000
First National Bank of Port Philip, N. Y	200,000
First National Bank of Newburgh, N. Y	300,000
Second National Bank of Mauch Chunk, Pa	100,000
First National Bank of Bradford, N. Y	50,000
First National Bank of Ring Sing, N. Y	75,000
First National Bank of Decatur, N. Y	50,000
First National Bank of Wilmington, Del	100,000
First National Bank of Greenfield, Mass	200,000

—The last official statement of the Auditor of Illinois, in reference to the condition of the Illinois Banks, is dated May 31st, and important document. The total amount of securities deposited with the Auditor (at Illinois six per cent. bonds) is $562,209 58, upon which he owns circulation of $472,001 upon which he owns circulation of $472,001 upon which he owns circulation of $472,001